MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 JULY 1982

Lebanon

Evacuation Plan, Reaction -- Under a plan which has been discussed between the United States and Israel for the past 3 days the United States is ready to send 1,600 U.S. Marines to west Beirut as soon as the evacuation of the "terrorists" begins, Jerusalem radio announced. The U.S. 6th Fleet will oversee the evacuation in U.S.-financed ships that will take the "terrorists" to several countries which have already expressed willingness to accept them, including Algeria, Syria, Iraq and Egypt, according to the radio. The radio noted that the "terrorists" were not excited about the idea of going to Libya and that West European countries pressured the United States not to send them there. It also said France had expressed willingness to send soldiers to Beirut to help man positions vacated by the "terrorists."

Meanwhile, both France and the PLO denied any participation in the evacuation plan, according to French and Palestinian media. While MENA cited Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali as saying the Palestinians had agreed to leave Beirut under U.S.-French supervision, a responsible PLO spokesman cited by Monte Carlo radio contradicted 'Ali's statements and said no agreement had been reached on a Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut. A spokesman for the PLO Unified Information Office cited by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said the reports are only worthy of ridicule and added that "we will pay no more attention to these rumors than we did to the fairy tales about Egyptian ships" evacuating Palestinian forces. In Paris, PLO International Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi announced the PLO's rejection of all U.S. proposals for the Palestinian evacuation of Lebanon but expressed support for a French diplomatic initiative "which aims for withdrawal by Palestinians and Israelis," AFP reported. The Voice of Palestine subsequently reported that in a meeting with Lebanese representatives, PLO officials totally rejected the U.S. idea presented by the Lebanese and "thanked the Lebanese side for its sensitive feelings toward the Palestinian people." Emphasizing that the Palestinians will implement agreements reached with the Lebanese "in our own way" and without U.S. help, the PLO officials insisted on the proposals submitted by the PLO on 23 June.

However, the Jerusalem POST said Israeli officials have treated the PLO's public rejection of the U.S. proposal with skepticism. Jerusalem radio's Arabic service claimed that Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has told Saudi King Fahd that the PLO has agreed to withdraw all its armed men from Beirut within 48 hours.

In other developments, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson denied the Israeli report on the plan and said if it were true the whole Lebanese problem would be solved. Cheysson held talks with Qaddumi early on 7 July, according to AFP.

Begin on Evacuation Plan, Other Matters -- Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, in a meeting with the Likud Knesset faction, said the U.S readiness to send marines to help evacuate the "terrorists" from Beirut constitutes the turning point on the way to a political solution of the problem, IDF radio reported. Begin expressed hope that France will cooperate with the United States in the initiative to remove the "terrorists" from Beirut and disappointment that the French have openly sided with the PLO, the radio reported. The prime minister was optimistic about the chances for a political settlement in west Beirut but added that if such a solution is not found, military action will be taken, Jerusalem television reported. Begin said that at the beginning of the week U.S. envoy Philip Habib had achieved a framework for a settlement with the Lebanese Government and the PLO but Israel did not accept some points in this plan, such as leaving a PLO political bureau in Beirut as well as a token military unit in the Lebanese Army, according to IDF radio. However, Begin noted that the United States and Israel have already reached an understanding on these matters, especially that the PLO cannot remain in Lebanon.

He stressed that after the PLO is evacuated, efforts to achieve a stable political settlement in Lebanon may take a long time and necessitate a prolonged IDF stay in the country.

Military Situation -- Israeli-Palestinian artillery exchanges in and around Beirut were renewed during the afternoon of 6 July, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The IDF hit several Palestinian ammunition and weapons dumps, the radio noted. While IDF radio cited IDF statements accusing the "terrorists" of violating the cease-fire, Voice of Palestine radio said the Israelis were responsible for the resumption of the shelling. The radio accused the Israelis of using cluster, phosphorous and fragmentation bombs and said the Soviet Embassy had been damaged. Beirut radio said dozens of people in east and west Beirut were killed or injured in the shelling, which continued throughout the night until dawn on 7 July.

Jerusalem radio announced that the IDF intended to restore the supply of water and electricity to west Beirut during the evening. Beirut radio later said the supply of electricity had been restored. Earlier, Beirut radio noted that the IDF had tightened its blockade of the city by cutting off the crossing point in the port area and that while Lebanese Army personnel and diplomats were occasionally being allowed into the western sector, the Israelis were preventing the flow of foodstuffs into the area.

Syrian Activities -- If Israel and the United States think they can forcibly impose a certain formula and a certain government on Lebanon, the coming days will prove that any solution which is not based on national dialogue cannot survive, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said in remarks reported by Damascus radio. During the day, Al-Asad received Libyan Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud before the latter's departure for Libya, according to Damascus radio and television reports. Meanwhile, the London daily ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT said that despite the resupply of the Syrian Air Force by Libya and the Soviet Union, Syria's Air Force is still weaker than before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its efforts to raise the level of the friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union have produced no tangible results.

Iran on Islamic Summit, USSR -- Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i announced that Iran is ready to participate in the extraordinary Islamic summit conference called for by PLO leader 'Arafat, Tehran radio noted. Iran's deputy foreign minister criticized Soviet inaction over the Lebanese crisis, according to IRNA.

Israel

The civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria dismissed the Janin Municipal Council and appointed an ad hoc committee of local residents to run the area, Jerusalem radio reported.

Meanwhile, Bi'r Zayt students demonstrated against the war in Lebanon, according to Jerusalem radio.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian push into Iraq "of course not with the incentive of occupation" is not improbable, Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi declared in an interview with KEYHAN cited by IRNA. 'Azizi said this might be done to silence Iraqi fire on Iranian towns and to prevent the Iraqis from regrouping for any future aggression. He also observed that the only way for Iranian troops to reach Lebanon and fight the Israelis is to cross Iraqi territory. Likewise, Defense Minister Colonel Salimi stated that despite the superpowers' opposition, a push into Iraqi territory has become "inevitable" just as fighting the Israelis has become "unavoidable," IRNA reported.

Iran

Security forces killed or captured more than 150 Mojahedin-e Khalq activists in Khuzestan, according to Tehran radio.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 130 *7 July 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Calls for Meeting of Nonaligned States [VOP] A 1
'Arafat Says Palestine 'Only Refuge' for PLO [AFP] A 1
PLO Spokesman Denies Beirut Evacuation Plan [VOP] A 1
PLO Spokesman Denies Egyptian Statement [Monte Carlo] A 1
Sa'id Kamal Approves Exile Government Offer A 2
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 6 Jul]
Diplomatic Sources Unveil U.S. Peace Plan [AL-QABAS 6 Jul] A 2
Salah Khalaf Rejects Complete Surrender [KUNA] A 3
'Arafat Appeals to Willy Brandt, Bruno Kreisky [VOP] A 4
VOP Notes French Decision To Recognize PLO A 4
VOP Commentary on Al-Jumayyil Statement A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Foreign Ministers To Meet in At-Ta'if [KUNA] C 1

KUWAIT

PDRY, Omani Delegations Arrive for Talks C 1
Foreign Minister Returns From Moscow 6 July C 1
Palestinians Sentenced for Smuggling Explosives [ARAB TIMES 5 Jul] C 2

QATAR

Amir Receives Message From Lebanon's Sarkis C 2
State To Receive Exocet-Equipped Gunboats C 3
[Paris LE MONDE 22 Jun]

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Contacts World Leaders on Beirut Siege C 3
Newspapers Laud Arab League Committee Meeting C 3
'UKAZ Views Al-Asad Talks With King Fahd C 4

UAE

KHALEEJ TIMES on Arab 'Diplomatic Offensive' [6 Jul] C 4
Syrian Foreign Minister Arrives 4 July C 5
Meets With Zayid [Damascus] C 5
Minister Leaves To Chair Vienna OPEC Meetings C 5
Zayid Accepts Planning Minister's Resignation C 6
Zayid Receives CSSR President Husak's Cable C 6
President Receives Cable From Khomeyni C 6

YAR

Republic Responds to 'Arafat Conference Call C 6
President Receives Letter From Al-Qadhdhafi C 6

EGYPT

'Ali Views U.S.-PLO Agreement for Evacuation D 1
Al-Baz Discusses Lebanon After Meeting Mubarak D 1
Netherlands Prime Minister Arrives in Cairo D 2
Meets Mubarak 5 July D 3
Mubarak Comments After Meeting D 3
Sudan's Numayri Arrives in Cairo 4 July D 4
Iraqi Justice Minister Departs Cairo 6 July D 4
Ghali Returns From France, Makes Statement D 4
Reports to Mubarak D 5
'Ali Meets PLO Group on UN Draft Resolution D 5
U.S. Judged 'Not Qualified' To Resolve Crisis D 6
[AL-JUMHURIYAH 4 Jul]
AL-AHRAM Scores U.S. Role in Lebanon Solution [4 Jul] D 6
AKHBAR AL-YAWM: Shamir Letter to 'Ali 'Insolent' [2 Jul] D 6
ASH-SHA'B Views Shultz, As-Sadat Policies [29 Jun] D 7

IRAQ

Husayn Discusses Military Situation With Officers E 1
Iranians To Be Allowed Religious Pilgrimages E 1
Armed Forces Command Issues Communiques E 1
Communique No 761 E 1
Communique No 762 E 2
Communique No 763 E 2
Communique No 764 E 3
Communique No 765 E 3
Foreign Minister Returns From Visit to India E 4
Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Yugoslavia 7 July E 4
Husayn Receives Cable From Romania's Ceausescu E 4
ATH-THAWRAH Attacks Al-Qadhdhafi's Policy [5 Jul] E 4

LEBANON

Reportage on Israeli Incursion 6-7 July G 1
Israel Holding Sidon Civilians [AFP] G 1
Syrians Withdraw From Hammana G 1
PLO Claims Shelling of Samakh [VOP] G 1
Water to West Beirut To Resume G 1
Shelling Reported 6 July G 2
Soviet Embassy Damaged [VOP] G 2
Power Restored to West Beirut G 2
Palestinians Reject U.S. Proposals, Insist on Own [VOP] G 2
Details of Palestinian Withdrawal Said Drawn Up G 3
Beirut Radio Considers U.S. Moves Hopeful Sign G 3
Revival of National Salvation Council 'Likely' G 4
Military Committee Formed to Implement Agreement G 4
Butrus Discusses Internationalization of Crisis G 4
Junblatt Urges Internationalization of Beirut [VOP] G 5
Salam Accuses Israel of Violating Cease-Fire G 5
Amal Official on Joint Operations With Iranians [IRNA] G 5
Haddad Threatens To Send Troops to West Beirut G 5

SYRIA

Libya's Jallud Meets With Al-Asad 6 July H 1
Departs Damascus 6 July H 1
Socialist International Delegation Arrives 4 July H 1
Meets With Ba'th Official H 1
Meets With Al-Asad H 2
Departs 6 July H 2

French Envoys Arrive in Damascus 4 July H 2
ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT on Soviet, Libyan Military Aid [London 6 Jul] H 3
Committee Formed To Help Displaced Persons H 3

ISRAEL

Begin Expresses Optimism on Political Settlement I 1
Comments on French, Soviet Role I 1
On 'Prolonged' IDF Presence I 1
Cabinet Discusses Lebanon Negotiations 7 July I 2
Reportage on Lebanese Political Negotiations I 2
Beirut Sources Skeptical [HA'ARETZ 6 Jul] I 2
'Senior Sources' on U.S. Plan [HA'ARETZ 6 Jul] I 3
Details of U.S. Plan I 3
Sources on U.S. Support I 6
Sources on 'Ali Announcement I 6
'Policymakers' on U.S. Plan [POST 7 Jul] I 7
'Terrorists' Agree To Leave I 8
Foreign Minister Shamir Interviewed on Lebanon I 9
Junblatt Predicts 'Pure Christian' Lebanon [AL HAMISHMAR 4 Jul] I 12
Camille Sham'un Comments on Political Negotiations I 13
Poll Shows Increased Support for Begin, Sharon [POST 6 Jul] I 16
W. Bank, Gaza Residents Urged To Support Strike I 18
Police Disperse Ramallah Demonstration I 18
Further Details I 19
Disturbances Reported in Gaza Settlements 4 July I 19
Two Youths Die in Nabulus Demonstration I 20
Partial Strike in Nabulus Reported 5 July I 20
Bi'r Zayt University Students Demonstrate I 20
Civilian Administration Dismisses Janin Council I 21
Gaza Mayor Given 3 Days To Restore Services I 21
Knesset Approves Ben-Porat Cabinet Appointment I 21

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

President Bendjedid Addresses FLN CC Session Q 1
[EL MOUDJAHID 16 Jun]

LIBYA

Arab People's Congress Emergency Session 1-2 Jul Q 4
Secretariat Issues Appeal Q 4
Various Delegates Speak Q 5
Document Issued Q 5

MOROCCO

Boucetta Returns After Arab League Talks in USSR Q 8
Guinean President Arrives, Makes Statement Q 8

SUDAN

Libyan Opposition Appeals for OAU Summit Boycott Q 8

TUNISIA

Islamic Summit on Lebanon To Be Convened Q 10
President Bourguiba Holds Talks With Habib Chatti Q 10

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Moi Returns; Kinshasa Speech Noted R 1

SEYCHELLES

Four Mercenaries Receive Death Sentences [AFP] R 2

SOMALIA

Radio Mulmis on Rebel Victories Over Militia R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

Egypt's Butrus Ghali Arrives for 2-Day Visit [AFP] S 1

CHAD

Education Minister Holds Press Conference [SUNA] S 1
Further Details [AFP] S 1

GABON

France's Cot Arrives; Interviewed on Chad S 2

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

PRC Delegation Arrives, Holds Meeting T 1

GHANA

Rawlings Urges Nation To Fight Greed T 1

MALI

Government Reshuffled; New Cabinet Announced T 2

NIGER

Kountche-Led Delegation Leaves for Paris T 2

NIGERIA

Lagos Oil, Gas Workers Begin Strike 5 July T 3
Workers Ordered Back T 4
NPP Chairman Praises Shagari Ojukwu Pardon T 4
NEW NIGERIAN: Ojukwu Should Not Be Hero T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

ANGOP Reacts to U.S. Statement on Namibia U 1
Dos Santos Sees Off Sao Tome President U 2

LESOTHO

Official Condemns Murder of Opposition Leader U 2

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Pessimistic About Talks on Independence [AFP] U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC President Appeals for Cohesion at OAU Summit U 2
Seven Die, Thousands Idled in Gold Mine Strikes U 3
[THE STAR 5 Jul]

'ARAFAT CALLS FOR MEETING OF NONALIGNED STATES

NC061758 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has addressed an urgent appeal for the convening of an extraordinary meeting of the nonaligned states' foreign ministers to discuss the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. This appeal has been communicated to the Cuban Embassy in Beirut.

'ARAFAT SAYS PALESTINE 'ONLY REFUGE' FOR PLO

NC031603 Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, Jul 3 (AFP) -- Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, today said Palestine was the PLO's only possible place of refuge.

Mr 'Arafat told members of the international press here following talks today with former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam that although U.S. special envoy Philip Habib wanted him to leave Beirut, the only place the Palestinians could seek refuge was in Palestine itself. He added that three Israeli brigades were now encircling Beirut.

Mr Salam said he and Mr 'Arafat discussed the possibility of calling in a multinational peacekeeping force to enforce security in Beirut and to support the Lebanese Army in "executing its mission." He said both Mr Habib and Israel had agreed on this "in principle" and added that the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) might be called in to do the job as they "had nothing much to do at the moment in south Lebanon." The former prime minister indicated that PLO leaders "were considering" leaving Lebanon.

PLO SPOKESMAN DENIES BEIRUT EVACUATION PLAN

NC061611 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Political negotiations go on in Beirut today, though no further developments have been reported, while Israeli psychological warfare continues against the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples through the media. A spokesman for the PLO Unified Information [Office] made the following statement in response to Israeli radio reports that the 6th Fleet was ready to evacuate Palestinians from Lebanon. The spokesman said:

These reports are worthy only of ridicule and are similar to earlier false reports regarding an evacuation of Palestinian forces by Egyptian ships, etcetera.

Our position regarding this U.S. misinformation campaign is clear. It was expressed by the joint forces yesterday when they first responded to futile Israeli attempts to advance on Beirut airport.

The spokesman went on: We will pay no more attention to these rumors than we did to the fairy tales about Egyptian ships, especially since the U.S. 6th Fleet carries the flag of a party to the ongoing massacres of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The Zionist media had heavily [word indistinct] this report of a (?proposed) evacuation of Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

PLO SPOKESMAN DENIES EGYPTIAN STATEMENT

JN070543 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] A short while ago a responsible PLO spokesman stated the following: There is no truth whatsoever in the statements made by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali about the PLO's agreement to leave Lebanon under U.S.-French supervision. The Palestinian-Lebanese talks are continuing and are dealing with all aspects of Palestinian-Lebanese relations on both the political and military levels.

The reliable Palestinian source stressed in Cairo that the PLO leaders would meet yesterday evening to discuss new U.S. proposals in the situation in Beirut. The Palestinian source confirmed reports received from the Lebanese capital to the effect that no agreement has been reached between the PLO, the Lebanese authorities and U.S. envoy Philip Habib on the Palestinian fighters' possible withdrawal from Beirut.

SA'ID KAMAL APPROVES EXILE GOVERNMENT OFFER

PM061631 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Jul 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Sa'id Kamal: We Are Ready for Government-in-Exile"]

[Text] Cairo -- Sa'id Kamal, a Palestinian leader now in Cairo, has stated that the Palestinians are willing to accept Egypt's offer of Cairo as the headquarters of a [Palestinian] government-in-exile, provided there are guarantees the United States would recognize such a provisional government.

Referring to the role Egypt would play to contain the present crisis, Kamal said: Egypt's role has already had a great effect which prompted [PLO Political Department Head] Faruq Qaddumi to praise it in the first statement of its kind.

On the initiative to send Egyptian commandos to Lebanon, he said: I cannot reject the high spirit demonstrated by some Egyptian young men who have expressed interest in volunteering, but this matter depends on the existing relations between the PLO and Egypt and on the general outlook for the invasion. He pointed out that there are Egyptians in the ranks of the resistance working in the medical, political and information fields.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES UNVEIL U.S. PEACE PLAN

GF061710 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 6 Jul 82 p 3

['Amid ash-Shanti dispatch]

[Text] An official source has told AL-QABAS that Kuwait is still trying its utmost in making intensive contacts with other Arab capitals with the aim of adopting a collective Arab stand on the confrontation of the Israeli invasion against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and working to oust the Zionist forces from Lebanon. The source said Kuwait is optimistic about the results of these contacts being pursued by the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, and that these results will become apparent in the next few days.

Meanwhile, Arab diplomatic sources in Kuwait have concurred that secret and announced contacts and moves are currently in progress among Arab leaders in that respect. These sources have revealed the role Saudi Arabia is currently playing through contacts by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The sources said the Saudi monarch is in continuous contact with the U.S. administration and the Palestinian Resistance, that very important developments will be announced shortly, that King Fahd has obtained a guarantee from President Reagan that Israel will not launch a military operation to break into west Beirut, and that this guarantee has been conveyed to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The sources said the Palestinian Resistance is currently trying to gain time politically, referring to the consultations currently in progress between Washington, Riyadh, Beirut and Cairo with the aim of developing a comprehensive picture of the resolution of the Middle East problem.

The sources added that the leaders of the Palestinian Resistance have informed Washington through Riyadh and Cairo that the crux of the problem is finding a solution to the problem of the Palestinian people who are scattered all over the world, and for whom the PLO is seeking to establish a homeland and a state. On this basis, whatever is said about the Palestinian Resistance leaving Lebanon is absolutely incorrect. The resistance will never leave Lebanon unless a just settlement is reached and guarantees are provided by the United States and a number of European countries and the Soviet Union.

Also, these sources said a new U.S. peace plan will adopt the Camp David accords and the King Fahd plan as the basis for a solution, and that a U.S. committee formed by U.S. President Reagan is currently trying to reconcile the guidelines of both plans.

Furthermore, the same diplomatic sources said that for the first time in the history of the Palestinian resistance movement, the Palestinian Resistance is making its own decisions without any Arab interference, especially by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, among whose countries disagreements have become extremely tense, as is apparent in the exchange of accusations. The sources said the resistance's leadership is adopting its stand without the interference of even the closest friends with whom it had signed strategic alliances, and that any decision made with regard to its future and the future of its people will be the decision of the resistance. The Arab diplomatic sources said Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon is out of the question right now and the withdrawal will not be complete because Israel's avidity in the waters of the Litani River is well-known.

SALAH KHALAF REJECTS COMPLETE SURRENDER

LD041202 Kuwait KUNA in English 1123 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Kuwait, Jul 4 (KUNA) -- A senior Palestinian official affirmed here Sunday that the Palestinian leadership's last decision is not to leave Beirut. The second man in command of the Palestinian mainstream commando group Al Fatah, Salah Khalif, told "AL-WATAN" newspaper in a telephone interview that all proposals submitted to the Palestinian Resistance insist on a complete surrender which "we totally reject."

Khalaf, better known as Abu Iyad, said that the PLO has received an official demand to evacuate all armed Palestinians from Lebanon, even those who lived in Lebanon since 1948, and no guarantees were given us for that exodus. The Palestinian leader described an offer by the leader of the Lebanese Phalangist Party militias, Bashir al-Jumayyil, to purchase the revolution's arms instead of handing them over to the Lebanese Army as downright rude. The Palestinian Resistance has endeavoured to save Beirut from dangers but the enemy only offered a surrender, Abu Iyad said, adding that in such conditions it would be much [more] honourable to die fighting.

The Palestinian official said the PLO has not broken off the negotiations with the Lebanese authority, but when it frees itself from Israeli pressure then we can talk on future plans. We are really negotiating with the American envoy Philip Habib, and the Israelis, who refused our conditions which call for an Israeli withdrawal to be followed by talks with the Lebanese legitimate authority -- which leaves us no choice but to resist and fight, Abu Iyad said.

He revealed that the Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba had asked the Arab foreign ministers during their emergency meeting in his country to recall the Arab ambassadors from Washington in a show of protest over the U.S. open backing to the Israeli invasion and for the sake of the heroism of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Abu Iyad added that the foreign ministers asked for a ten minute recess to consult over the matter but later 12 of the delegations were reported at the airport leaving back home.

'ARAFAT APPEALS TO WILLY BRANDT, BRUNO KREISKY

NC051824 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1750 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has addressed an appeal to former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt, Socialist International president, and to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, expressing his appeciation for the Socialist International's interest in the current events in the Middle East. Brother Abu 'Ammar has asked them to send a delegation representing the Socialist International to Beirut to see what is going on.

VOP NOTES FRENCH DECISION TO RECOGNIZE PLO

NC030743 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0655 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Lebanese press sources reported today that informed sources said the French authorities have decided to announce their complete and official recognition of the PLO and that, in the near future, an official office will be opened in the French capital, Paris. The same sources said Britain (?intends) to make a similar decision later.

VOP COMMENTARY ON AL-JUMAYYIL STATEMENT

NC021944 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1758 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers, following his surprise lightning visit to At-Tz'if Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil has made a long statement in which he directed an intense, violent attack against the Palestinians, who are procrastinating in an attempt to gain time.

Typical of his nature, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil cast a cloud over the Palestinian stand, only to draw a specific conclusion: The Palestinians are responsible for what has happened and for what will happen in Lebanon in the future.

It is taken for granted that Shaykh Basir al-Jumayyil would disregard the most rudimentary Palestinian right to move politically in all domains, depicting the responsible Palestinian moves as maneuvers, and warning -- the way Israeli leaders do -- that these political moves are detrimental to the interests of the Zionists and their agents, interests now centered on inducing the Palestinians to relinquish their most elementary natural and acquired rights endorsed by the legitimate Lebanese authority and supported by the Arab states and the great majority of the world's states.

In answering Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, we say: In all its political moves in all domains, the PLO proceeds from an authentic and responsible dedication to the interests of the Lebanese people -- among whom the PLO lives -- and to the interests of the Palestinian people, interests against which any infringement under any circumstances is rejected by the PLO, be it by the Zionists or by their agents.

The Zionists embarked on the nearly total invasion of Lebanon under the slogan of ensuring the security of Galilee or, in other words, the security of Israel. Later, the enemy developed the objectives of his invasion to embark on the game of exerting heavy pressure through which he has sought to impose a permanent political fait accompli on Lebanon and the Arab area. Meanwhile, the enemy is adhering to the central Zionist objective: to forbid the Palestinian people to reemerge.

Faced with this reality imposed by the force of its Zionist invasion and of the concomitant collusion of the agents, the PLO is entitled to do all it can to safeguard its security and rights as well as the security and rights of its masses, particularly those masses in Lebanon. How can the PLO be asked to forego its basic responsibilities to its people and its cause by virtue of the allegation that its political moves will result in the destruction of Lebanon? Meanwhile, all the national and Muslim Lebanese sides support the righteous and just Palestinian position and laud the Palestinian flexibility shown in dealing with the present state of affairs.

The PLO is not procrastinating. It is working with all responsibility and vigilance to lift the knife of aggression, or of the threat of perpetrating aggression, from the necks of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples -- equally. Furthermore, the PLO has put forward its present stand to the world.

If the other side views the PLO's stance as conflicting with the interests of the Zionists, we wonder who said the PLO places Israel's interests above the interests of its own people and its own cause. Furthermore, who said the insistence of the Zionist leaders on imposing their conditions through all means (?is compatible) with the rejection of this Zionist insistence by the majority of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples?

The PLO adheres to its right to defend the interests and security of its people and the position of its cause and its just goals. If in the eyes of the other side this right is considered a source of destruction for Lebanon, then we state in all honesty and realism that we stand alongside the majority of the Lebanese against Lebanon's destruction. However, and at the same time, we stand opposed to our own destruction as well as to that of our people and of our cause.

We are confident the political proposals we are putting forward guarantee the avoidance of destruction as far as we and Lebanon are concerned. However, what can those who want to avoid Lebanon's destruction say when the enemy faces them with the fact that Israel is prepared to destroy everything for the sake of its private interests? Even more, Israel has gone a long way toward this end in the eyes of all the Lebanese people and in the eyes of the whole world!

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN AT-TA'IF

LD070844 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0808 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 7 Jul (KUNA) -- The Kuwaiti AL-ANBA' today reported the Gulf Cooperation Council foreign ministers will meet, probably this Sunday, to discuss the latest developments of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Arab positions and the Middle East crisis.

In the unattributed report, the paper said the meeting would be held in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia.

KUWAIT

PDRY, OMANI DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD032228 Kuwait KUNA in English 1700 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Kuwait, July 3 (KUNA) -- Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn Saturday received heads of the South Yemeni and Omani delegations who arrived here to work out solutions for outstanding problems between their two neighbouring countries.

The South Yemen delegation headed by the chief of the Arab bureau at the Foreign Ministry Ahmad Fari' and the Omani delegation led by the head of the Arab bureau at the Foreign Ministry Musalam Al Bu Sa'id arrived here Friday.

Kuwait welcomed the arrival of the two delegations and wished them success in removing obstacles impeding the establishment of brotherly relations between the two countries. The two delegations were scheduled to meet early last June but the meeting was put off on Aden's protest at the level of representation of the Omani delegation.

Efforts to get South Yemen and Oman to reconcile their differences were initiated by the Gulf Cooperation Council members early this year when Kuwait's deputy premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir and the UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah visited the two capitals.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 6 JULY

LD061750 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and minister of information, returned to Kuwait this afternoon from Moscow. Sabah al-Ahmad led the delegation of the six-member Arab League committee that visited the Soviet Union within the framework of presenting Arab views about the Israeli invasion of Lebanon to the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The visit of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad to Moscow came in the wake of a tour that took him to Bulgaria, Greece and Czechoslovakia where he conducted talks with senior officials on the current situation in Lebanon and a number of international issues as well as on bilateral relations.

PALESTINIANS SENTENCED FOR SMUGGLING EXPLOSIVES

GF051200 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Kuwait, July 4 -- The state security court today sentenced three persons to prison terms, fines and deportation for smuggling powerful explosives "meant for an act of sabotage in the country."

The first accused, Ahmad 'Attiyah Ahmad 'Abdallah, was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment "for abusing the hospitality of Kuwait" which had treated him well. His intention was clearly that of disturbing the security of the country, the court said in its verdict.

The second accused, Sa'id Yusuf 'Abd al-Fattah, was sentenced to ten years in jail for harboring the explosives in his house. Thus he was an accomplice and his sentence was meant to emphasize that possession of such explosives was by itself a crime. It was not necessary that the accused be arrested only for carrying out an act of sabotage or crime, the court said.

The third accused, wife of Fattah, named Jihad, was let off with a fine of KD 300 for possessing the explosives without license. She was acquitted of criminal intentions. Jihad is a mother of six, the youngest being only five months old.

All the three are Palestinians. The security court brushed aside the defense plea that the explosives were meant for sabotage in Israeli occupied territories. The court said if that was the case, the incendiary material could easily have been shifted directly from Iraq, where they originated, to occupied territory.

The prosecution had charged that the explosives, weighing some 100 kg, was the biggest ever haul of such material in Kuwait and that it was enough to make at least 15 bombs of considerable destructive power. The prosecution said though the material had been brought from Iraq, they were actually manufactured in mostly Eastern Bloc countries.

In its verdict today, the court noted that the first accused, 'Attiyah, had no intention of committing sabotage in the occupied territories but wanted to do so specifically in Kuwait. 'Attiyah's car had been borrowed for over a week by a friend who went in it on a trip to Jordan by road. It was in this car that the explosives were being shifted from Al-Fattah's house in Khitan, when police swooped down on the two and arrested them.

The court said 'Attiyah had visited Iraq several times where he had met a group of Palestinians. It was this group that had made him smuggle the explosives into Kuwait. The court also noted that 'Attiyah was in the habit of meeting "someone every day at 5 p.m. near a fountain in Salmiya."

When 'Attiyah first brought the explosives to be stored in his sister's (Jihad) house, he had told her and his brother-in-law, Al-Fattah, that they better join the Palestinian group in Iraq which aimed at liberating occupied lands.

QATAR

AMIR RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM LEBANON'S SARKIS

GF041155 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] His highness the Amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, has received a written message from Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis on the current situation in Lebanon following the Israeli invasion. The message was conveyed by Muhammad Tawfiq Shatilla, Lebanese ambassador to Qatar, during his meeting with the amir in his office at Ad-Dawhah Palace at 1030 today.

STATE TO RECEIVE EXOCET-EQUIPPED GUNBOATS

PM010849 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jun 82 p 13

[Unattributed report: "Qatar Takes Delivery of its First Exocet Missile-Launching Gunboats"]

[Text] Cherbourg -- In a few months, Qatar, a Gulf amirate, will have one of the most powerful missile-launching gunboats ever manufactured in a French shipyard for a foreign navy when the Damasahs -- 400-ton ships with a speed of around 40 knots (more than 70 km per hour) and armed with guns and Exocet missiles -- are put into service.

The contract signed in 1980 and honored despite developments in French Middle East policy which do not always satisfy Qatar's Amir Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, enabled the Normandy engineering works to lay down three ships in Cherbourg last year, each carrying eight missiles.

The prototype was launched the evening of 17 June in the presence of Ambassador Muhammad al-Kawwari and the small group presently undergoing training in Cherbourg. The group consists of approximately 40 men, including 6 officers, representing the crew of a patrol boat and around one-tenth of the strength of the Qatari Navy, which at present has only about half a dozen 120-ton patrol boats and a few coastal vessels, all British-made.

The Damsahs are equipped with 40-mm Exocet missiles built by the National Industrial Aerospace Company, which is also to supply Qatar with coastal batteries using the same missile. The 40-mm missile is an improved version of the 38-mm Exocet which can hit a target out of sight by using a relay -- a helicopter for instance -- to pick out the objective. The gunboats -- La Combattante III type -- will carry twice as many missiles as previous models because the 40-mm missile has been designed with a consumable carbon fiber container that is lighter than that previously used. They will also be equipped with a 76-mm Oto-Melara gun, a 40-mm Breda dual mounting and two 30-mm twin-barreled Oerlikon guns.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING FAHD CONTACTS WORLD LEADERS ON BEIRUT SIEGE

LD061414 Riyadh SPA in English 1242 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, July 6 (SPA) -- King Fahd has contacted U.S. President Ronald Reagan and other world leaders on lifting the siege of Beirut by Israeli forces and on a cease-fire in Lebanon, it was officially announced here today.

In a statement to SPA, Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said King Fahd was constantly following up the situation in Lebanon. He added that the current situation required action by all sides to "save the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples from this Zionist barbaric attack and achieve the Islamic and Arab nation's higher interests."

NEWSPAPERS LAUD ARAB LEAGUE COMMITTEE MEETING

LD031352 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 3 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, July 3 (SPA) -- Saudi newspapers today hailed the outcome of the Arab League ministerial committee meeting and stressed that it had laid a "firm base" for collective Arab action to protect Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Jidda-based 'UKAZ said the committee's decision to meet in At-Ta'if under the chairmanship of Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal had reflected "Arab confidence in the kingdom's role" in support of Arab and Islamic causes.

The paper asserted that the Arab states including the legitimate authority in Lebanon and the PLO "reject the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the dangerous political goals of this occupation to Lebanon's sovereignty and the Palestinian people."

'UKAZ VIEWS AL-ASAD TALKS WITH KING FAHD

LD060810 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0727 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Jul (SPA) -- Writing about the Saudi-Syrian summit meeting, 'UKAZ says the talks between His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad crowned the kingdom's concentrated efforts in various Arab, Islamic and international arenas where the kingdom led moves in support of the Arab effort to halt the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and to secure the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory.

The paper says these talks came after a series of meetings in the kingdom, the last of which was that of the six-man ministerial committee set up by the emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Tunis which resulted in the beginning of a strong Arab move in the international arena by visits to the five permanent member-states of the UN Security Council. The paper said that at the summit the kingdom reaffirmed, as it has always done in every move it has taken concerning the Lebanese crisis, that it stands by the Lebanese people and Palestinian people in Lebanon and supports the continuation of their political action to put an end to the aggression.

UAE

KHALEEJ TIMES ON ARAB 'DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE'

GF0612?5 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The 22-member Arab League yesterday began a diplomatic offensive aimed at persuading the major powers to get the Zionist invasion forces to withdraw from Lebanon.

The foreign ministers of two Arab countries, Mr M'hamed Boucetta of Morocco and [Kuwait's] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, and Mr Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO's Political Office, met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Moscow yesterday.

A second Arab mission, including Mr Rashid 'Abdallah and Mr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign ministers of the UAE and Algeria and Mr Qaddumi, is scheduled to call on French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris today.

At the same time, representatives from other Arab countries are due to call on officials of the other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council -- the United States, Britain and China.

The Soviet foreign minister assured the top-level Arab delegation that Moscow is using "all its weight and influence" to get the Zionist troops out of Lebanon. The Soviet news agency TASS said that the meeting with Mr Gromyko had been held in a "business-like, friendly atmosphere." The Soviet Union warned in a statement issued on June 14 that Soviet interests were being threatened by the invasion of Lebanon.

TASS said Mr Gromyko had assured the Arabs that Moscow was doing everything it could to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon and to force the removal of the invading troops, and had emphasised that Russia "favours the preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon." TASS also reported that Mr Gromyko had told the three officials that the Soviet Union "will continue in the future as well to support with all determination the just cause of the Arab peoples and oppose the Zionist aggression and the imperialist forces behind it."

In Amman, meanwhile, King Husayn received the French delegation headed by Mr Francis Gutmann, secretary-general of the French External Affairs Ministry. During the meeting, which was attended by Jordanian Premier Mudar Badran and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, they discussed ways to solve the crisis in Lebanon.

A Jordanian announcement said the foreign minister appealed to France to use its good offices with the European Community and the UN Security Council to emphasise the dangers of the Zionist aggression.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 4 JULY

GF041951 Doha QNA in Arabic 1946 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Jul (QNA) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Damascus today on a brief visit to the UAE as the envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

The QNA correspondent has learned that Khaddam's talks with Shaykh Zayid will center on the situation of Lebanon in light of the Israeli invasion and ways of confronting the invasion and effecting an immediate Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory.

Meets With Zayid

JN042347 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2315 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] In Abu Dhabi tonight UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Khaddam delivered a letter to Shaykh Zayid from President Hafiz al-Asad.

During the meeting, which was attended by Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, representative of the UAE president, the current situation in the Arab region was reviewed in light of the Lebanese developments. Shaykh Zayid asserted that his country views the situation resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Israel's flagrant aggression against Lebanese sovereignty and its threat to the Palestinian existence in Lebanon with extreme concern. He also stressed the seriousness of the results of international silence toward plans to impose solutions that do not support the legitimate rights of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Shaykh Zayid called on all Arab states to shoulder their responsibilities in these delicate circumstances of Arab history.

MINISTER LEAVES TO CHAIR VIENNA OPEC MEETINGS

GF061221 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpt] UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah left for Vienna today to chair the OPEC Followup Committee meetings which begin in the Austrian capital on 7 July. He will also chair the OPEC extraordinary ministerial meeting which opens on 9 July.

ZAYID ACCEPTS PLANNING MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

GF031434 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1205 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Jul (WAKH) -- UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan issued a federal decree accepting the resignation of Planning Minister Sa'id Ahmad al-Ghabbash. The UAE Cabinet accepted his resignation after he was elected chairman of the board of governors for the Arab Monetary Fund [AMF] during the board's meeting in Kuwait on 27 April. Sa'id al-Ghabbash assumed his new post at the AMF, whose headquarters is in Abu Dhabi, on 15 May.

ZAYID RECEIVES CSSR PRESIDENT HUSAK'S CABLE

GF061358 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a thank you cable from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak in reply to his congratulatory cable on the national day of Czechoslovakia.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES CABLE FROM KHOMEYNI

GF060950 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpt] His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, has received a cable of good wishes from Imam Khomeyni on the advent of the holy month of Ramadan.

YAR

REPUBLIC RESPONDS TO 'ARAFAT CONFERENCE CALL

GF051801 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] The YAR announces its agreement to attend the Islamic summit conference called for by Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, in order to discuss the situation created by the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, an official Foreign Ministry source has said.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES LETTER FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

GF061846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] San'a', 6 Jul (WAKH) -- YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih today received a letter from Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the current Arab situation and the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The letter was delivered by 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Atiq, Libyan People's Bureau director, during his meeting with 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, YAR foreign minister, here today.

'ALI VIEWS U.S.-PLO AGREEMENT FOR EVACUATION

JN061517 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has commented on the agreement today by U.S. envoy Philip Habib, the Palestinian Resistance and Lebanese officials, under which the Palestinians will leave by sea, by saying the PLO accepted the agreement to spare the blood of the Lebanese and Palestinian people, especially in west Beirut, to prevent the destruction of Beirut and to prevent further bloodshed.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali announced that the next step will cover the stages of the withdrawal of Israel and other forces and the formation of a strong Lebanese government that can safeguard Lebanon's security, stability, sovereignty and independence.

With the conclusion of this agreement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said, there is no longer any excuse to maintain the siege of Beirut, which must be given over to Lebanese Armed Forces. During his meeting with Alfred Atherton today, he added, the discussion dealt with the agreement reached by U.S. envoy Philip Habib, the [Palestinian] Resistance and Lebanon and the role of the United States and France in implementing this agreement. Under this agreement, which has been approved by the Palestinian Resistance, U.S. and French warships and troops, in cooperation with the Lebanese Army, will facilitate the departure of the Palestinians, who number about 300,000 [as received], by sea. The Palestinians will temporarily leave for Latakia, and the Palestinian Resistance has requested this U.S. role as a guarantee.

It has also been learned that the mission of the U.S. and French forces will end with the Palestinians' departure from west Beirut. The Palestinians will be allowed to carry their light arms with them, because these arms symbolize the fighters' honor. Palestinian heavy weapons will be kept in depots under the supervision of the Lebanese Government.

AL-BAZ DISCUSSES LEBANON AFTER MEETING MUBARAK

JN061419 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met with his advisers in the political group at Qasr al-'Urubah this morning to discuss the latest developments in the Lebanese crisis and the Egyptian moves to contain it. This is the president's third meeting with his advisers in 4 days.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din; People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi abu Talib; Kamal Hasan Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim; Defense Minister Field Marshall Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah; Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha; Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary; and the director of the Presidential Office for Political and Foreign Affairs.

Following today's meeting, Dr Usamah al-Baz stated that, during his meeting with his political advisers, President Mubarak discussed the situation in Lebanon and several domestic issues.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, Dr Usamah al-Baz said: During the last few days contacts were made with several sides. Today's meeting was devoted to assessing the results of these contacts and viewing the situation as a whole in light of the various replies and proposed ideas. The general opinion is that the situation requires a comprehensive Arab stand, and we are in the process of reaching agreement on the broad lines of this stand.

On whether coordination has been reached with the United States regarding the French-Egyptian draft resolution presented before the Security Council today, Dr Usamah al-Baz said: We are in contact with the United States on several issues and we do not concentrate on a particular form or alternative. He added: There are several proposed alternatives and all of them must be allowed to run in parallel with each other because we do not center our efforts on a particular point and ignore the other points and because the situation is moving in a dynamic and quick way. Al-Baz said: Duty demands that we not direct our attention in one direction, overlooking the other directions, and that is why we are moving on several levels simultaneously.

On whether Egypt is moving on the Arab level to bring about a unified Arab stand in the Lebanese crisis, Dr Usamah al-Baz answered: It is natural for the president to hold direct contacts with the concerned Arab sides, particularly those directly involved. After such contacts it is natural for us to assess their results so we have a complete picture and to move in different directions, through the Security Council or coordination with the United States. The pivture must be complete to enable us to move within a comprehensive framework based on the information we received and on developments, because there is a dynamic relationship between the proposed ideas and the developments taking place.

Dr Usamah al-Baz was asked if that meant that high-level Egyptian delegations would be sent to Arab countries. He said: The Egyptian move has not been finally formulated, but we believe that it should be part of a comprehensive Arab move. Asked what he meant by the Arab states directly involved, Dr Usamah al-Baz said these ideas are still being discussed and it is not yet time to disclose them.

Asked if there had been any contacts with Israel on the problem and if these contacts had been announced, Dr al-Baz said contacts had indeed taken place earlier in the crisis to check the Israeli invasion and to draw Israel's attention to the negative effects which might result from the aggravation and expansion of the invasion. Dr al-Baz added that the United States is also in continuous contact with Israel and various other Arab sides. Therefore, there are wide-ranging contacts and moves to try to influence the Israeli position.

Asked if he expects an agreement within the next few days, Dr al-Baz said: We hope to reach a settlement. Yet we must also point out that the objective is not just to prevent Israel from sweeping into Beirut, but to reach a wider and more comprehensive settlement. The current situation is part of a generally deteriorating situation in Lebanon. It includes the adverse effects of the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory and the impact all this is bound to have on Lebanon, the Palestinians there or the Arab situation in general.

On the Israeli military escalation in Lebanon, especially after the Lebanese prime minister's annoucement on an agreement between the Palestinians and the Lebanese, Dr al-Baz said: We are strongly against the Israeli escalation. We are also against an expansion of Israeli operations. We believe the situation is already very bad and any further escalation of military operations will cause more suffering to civilians, including women and children, among the Lebanese and Palestinian people. We believe such an escalation will constitute a very grave situation in the whole region and gravely affect future peace prospects. It is obvious that we are contacting all sides, including the Palestinian Resistance.

NETHERLANDS PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC042306 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA) — Netherlands Prime Minister and Foreign Minister [as received] Andreas van Agt arrived in Cairo this evening on a 3-day visit. He was received at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Upon arrival, Van Agt said he will hold talks with Egyptian officials on ways to bolster bilateral relations, particularly in economic spheres. On the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Netherlands prime minister said the European group condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon a few days ago.

'Ali made a statement in which he welcomed Andreas van Agt. He said the Netherlands prime minister's visit to Egypt comes at a time when the area is witnessing developments threatening all possibilities for peace in the area. This, he said, requires genuine cooperation by all peace-loving countries to return stability to the area. He said the situation in Lebanon will be one of the main topics that will be discussed with the Netherlands official.

Meets Mubarak 5 July

JN051122 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Netherlands Prime Minister and Foreign Minister [as received] Andreas van Agt at Qasr al-'Urubah this morning, who arrived in Cairo last night on a 3-day official visit.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Netherlands Ambassador in Cairo Petrus Buwalda. In a statement after his 1-hour meeting with President Husni Mubarak, Netherlands Prime Minister Andreas van Agt said although his talks with the president were secret, they still were frank. He added: I appreciate the frankness and openness of my talks with the president. I felt anew that we are bound by very good and strong ties of friendship.

Asked if there are new European efforts concerning the Lebanese problem and if the subject was discussed during his meeting with the president, Van Agt replied in the affirmative and said it is obvious that the Egyptian and French Governments are in full agreement with what was agreed by the EEC members during the economic conference in Brussels.

Concerning the recent EEC conference decision to back the PLO as a legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the tangible steps which could be taken in addition to the moral support, Van Agt said: Several steps have already been taken in this respect, foremost the Venice Declaration 2 years ago, which provides for PLO participation in any talks aiming at achieving a comprehensive peaceful settlement.

Asked how Europe can promote PLO participation in those talks, Van Agt said the Europeans can contribute toward achieving a solution to the Middle East problem in general and the Lebanese problem in particular by calling on the United States to adopt a firm stand.

On the possibility of the EEC adopting economic sanctions against Israel, Van Agt said the current agreement between the EEC and Israel signed in 1975 prevents the adoption of such sanctions. However, despite the existence of this agreement, the EEC has postponed the signing of a financial protocol with Israel. It also postponed a meeting scheduled to take place in mid-July to follow up on the aforementioned trade agreement.

Asked if he will sign economic cooperation agreements during his visit to Cairo, Van Agt said: I have not discussed this subject during my meeting with the president. Our talks only centered on the Middle East situation. Bilateral relations will be discussed this afternoon during my meeting with Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Mubarak Comments After Meeting

JN051555 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today met with the journalists accompanying the Netherlands prime minister and answered their questions.

Asked if the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was a result of the Camp David accords, the president said: It could not have been a result of the accords. The Palestine question could have been solved under the accords without any problems. Other Middle East problems would have also been avoided.

Asked if relations between Egypt and the PLO have improved, the president said: There are no real problems between Egypt and the PLO. However, the PLO is under pressure from various Arab sides. Had the PLO participated in the [peace] talks as advised by the late President Anwar as-Sadat, it would have been in a much better position now.

Asked if he expects the European Community to undertake a practical initiative to solve the Lebanese problem, the president said: Any initiative that is not coordinated with the United States will be useless. If there is a good European initiative, then this should be on the basis of cooperation between Europe and the United States within the framework of the United Nations.

Asked if a Palestinian presence would be allowed in Egypt in the form of the present [PLO] leadership or a new leadership, the president said: Egypt has not received anything in this respect. He added: This is an Arab problem and not just Egypt's responsibility. If we have to make a decision on this matter, then the Arab states must also participate in this decision. On the nature of the talks held in Washington in this respect, the president said no specific results have yet been reached.

On the Netherlands premier's statement that the Egyptian stand is harmonious with the European stand, the president said: I believe there is harmony. However, this also calls for coordination with the United States.

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI ARRIVES IN CAIRO 4 JULY

JN041041 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA) -- Sudanese President Muhammad Ja'far Numayri and his wife arrived in Cairo this morning. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife were present to welcome the guests. After greeting those present, Presidents Numayri and Mubarak left in a helicopter for the Al-Qubbah Palace, where President Numayri will stay for a day before leaving for Alexandria.

IRAQI JUSTICE MINISTER DEPARTS CAIRO 6 JULY

JN061326 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) -- Iraqi Justice Minister Mundhir Ibrahim ash-Shawi left Cairo for home today following a 1-day visit to Egypt during which he delivered a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to President Husni Mubarak. The message contained an invitation to President Husni Mubarak to attend the nonaligned summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad next September. The Iraqi minister was seen off at the airport by Justice Minister Ahmad Samir Sami.

GHALI RETURNS FROM FRANCE, MAKES STATEMENT

NC022347 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2306 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali returned to Cairo early today [3 July] following a 4-day visit to Paris.

In an arrival statement, Dr Butrus Ghali told MENA that while in Paris, he held contacts with the foreign ministers of France, Britain and Morocco and with representatives of the Palestinian and Jewish leaderships. He said these negotiations and discussions centered on the crisis stemming from the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people for the purpose of [words indistinct].

Dr Butrus Ghali said President Husni Mubarak's call for formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile has received a great welcome, as shown during his discussions with French officials and also in French quarters. The minister of state for foreign affairs added that French President Francois Mitterrand will send a letter to President Husni Mubarak in reply to the letter he handed over during his visit.

Dr Butrus Ghali said in conclusion that he will submit a detailed report to President Husni Mubarak on the results of his visit to France.

Reports to Mubarak

JN021616 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has received a report from Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, on the results of the contacts and talks he held with the French president and French officials to coordinate cooperation between the two countries to help the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Dr Ghali stated that it was the first time cooperation was achieved between the PLO, France and Egypt to face the situation and help the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He said Egypt has had consultations with Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Morroco and UN Security Council members on the Egyptian-French draft resolution. He said the council will hold unofficial deliberations with council members on this draft resolution. An official UN Security Council meeting will be held in light of the results of these deliberations to present this draft resolution official UN Security Council meeting will be held in light of the results of these deliberations to present this draft resolution officially. Dr Ghali said Egypt and France will exert efforts to enlist U.S. support for this draft resolution and that he met today with the French ambassador in Cairo within the framework of the consultations between the two countries. Dr Ghali added that the draft resolution is aimed at securing the withdrawal of Israel, the right of self-determination for the Palestinians in the future, the independence of Lebanon and the presence of the UN forces.

'ALI MEETS PLO GROUP ON UN DRAFT RESOLUTION

JN031400 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a meeting with a PLO delegation today. Following the 1-hour meeting, 'Ali said consultations and exchange of views took place on the Egyptian-French draft resolution to be presented at the UN Security Council after holding the necessary contacts with all the Security Council members and when the draft resolution receives unanimous approval from the council's members.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the Egyptian-French draft resolution aims at maintaining the cease-fire and completing negotiations between the legitimate Lebanese authority and the PLO so as to end the current situation, achieve the Israeli withdrawal from Beirut, and the PLO military presence in west Beirut and hand the city over to the legitimate Lebanese authority.

The draft resolution also includes the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the establishment of a legitimate civilian Lebanese authority. 'Ali said the Egyptian-French draft resolution is mainly based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, 508 and 509. He also said contacts between Egypt and the United States are continuing in order to obtain the legitimate approval of the UN Security Council members and so the United States will not use the veto.

U.S. JUDGED 'NOT QUALIFIED' TO RESOLVE CRISIS

NC042350 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2302 GMT 4 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA) -- AL-JUMHURIYAH emphasizes that the Egyptian diplomatic moves to resolve the crisis created by the Israeli aggression against Lebanon emanate from specific principles. The first of these principles is to maintain Lebanon as a state and international entity. The second is to maintain the PLO in its capacity as one of the few positive aspects resulting from the June 1967 defeat.

In tomorrow's editorial, the paper says Egyptian diplomacy has placed this dual principle on top of the joint Egyptian-French draft resolution, which is considered to be an embodiment of another principle of Egyptian diplomacy -- opening the door to all creative efforts to break the monopoly of political action.

The paper asserts that the United States has proven that it is not qualified to be the dominating or sole power in the field to find a way out of the crisis as a result of its alignment with Israel, its small and foolish partner in the area.

AL-AHRAM SCORES U.S. ROLE IN LEBANON SOLUTION

JN040841 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 4 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, AL-AHRAM says that so far the U.S. role for settling the Lebanese crisis does not appear commensurate with the nature of events and their speed or with the power of the United States itself.

The paper says the man on the street in the Arab homeland can only sense procrastination and negativism in the U.S. stand, which he cannot justify. He would be justified in believing that the U.S. policy has other standards that he cannot perceive but that are far from the normal practices that the events and circumstances call for. The paper explains that the man on the street cannot understand why the United States has been delaying adopting decisive measures against the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. He also cannot understand why it is taking the United States so long to do so while Israel pursues its massacres and bloodshed and appears to be on the verge of launching a war of annihilation against Beirut. Although the United States is exerting diplomatic efforts, how can it allow them to take place under the canopy of the barbaric Israeli occupation of Lebanon and expect its envoy to carry out his mission in the presence of an intense military siege, thus putting the cards in the hands of the oppressive forces?

The paper concludes that all this appears to be the result of a U.S. trends which cannot be swallowed or digested by the man on the street, particularly when he realizes that most of the U.S. interests are with the Arabs.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: SHAMIR LETTER TO 'ALI INSOLENT

NC030012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2252 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) -- In tomorrow's edition, AKHBAR AL-YAWM comments on Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's letter to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali -- a letter in which Shamir protests the Egyptian stand on Lebanon. The newspaper says this letter reflects insolence and impudence unprecedented in history. The newspaper's chief editor, Ibrahim Sa'dah, depicts Shamir's letter as the strangest protest that can be imagined.

The writer wonders what Egypt -- an Arab state, the throbbing heart of the Arab nation and the largest Arab state with the strongest Arab army -- was expected to do when it hears and sees what is happening to other powerless Arab states vis-a-vis a criminal and barbaric scheme of such magnitude -- a scheme that has terrified the whole world, bloodied the heart of every Arab and aroused the anger and wrath of every Muslim.

The newspaper's chief editor emphasizes that peace with Israel does not signify neutralizing Egypt or alienating it from the Arab scene. Nor does the exchange of diplomatic relations with Israel constitute the slightest obstacle preventing Egypt from shouldering its Arab, pan-Arab and fateful responsibilities. This exchange also doesn't halt the fervent anger and the sharp pain which fill the heart of every Egyptian when he follows the crimes and massacres the Israeli occupation forces are perpetrating against the Arab people of Lebanon. The writer scoffs at the Israeli Government's illusion that the peace agreement with Egypt can neutralize the Egyptian stand, freeze its mobility and halt its intervention.

In concluding his article, Ibrahim Sa'dah likens the political state of affairs to the popular Egyptian saying which goes as follows: "Those who felt ashamed have long since died."

ASH-SHA'B VIEWS SHULTZ, AS-SADAT POLICIES

FM021321 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Jun 82 p 16

[Fu'ad Nushi article: "Welcome in Cairo"]

[Excerpts] I was surprised last Saturday by a daily commenting on Haig's resignation as secretary of state under the title "Welcome in Cairo." The paper said "Egyptian circles in Cairo described Shultz as being distinguished by his calm thinking and good disposition toward the Middle East problem."

I do not know which naive Egyptian circles are welcoming a new U.S. secretary of state. Is there in Egypt anybody who is still influenced by Anwar as-Sadat's policy who thought he was playing a trick of former Secretary of State Kissinger when he made him mediate between Egypt and Israel? Is there any Egyptian official who still believes in the language of "my dear friend Menahem Begin" and "my dear friend Carter"?

"My friend Begin," whom the president received in Ismailia and with whom he went on a private drive in a car driven by him personally, is not a "freind." This butcher was underground for years during which he killed Arab women and children at Dayr Yasin in 1948. After wearing the prime minister's robe later he did not stop his crimes on behalf of the Herut party and the Likud bloc. He has outdone Ben-Gurion, "my friend Moshe Dayan," Ezer Weizman and other Israeli butchers of the previous regime who became "friends" of the previous president, visiting him in his house and guest houses and he visiting them in their offices and houses.

The former Egyptian ruler entangled himself in imaginery "friendships" he was convinced of by the Romanian Jew Ceausescu, the Austrian Jew Kreisky, the American Jew Kissinger and the U.S. envoys to the Middle East such as Bob Strauss and that representative of international capitalism the Jew Kahane, the latter being one of those who arranged the infamous telephones deal. This is in addition to the hundreds of Jewish businessmen who came from all parts of the world with massive media backup. Their lights, cameras, television cameras and press fanfares blinded him and those around him from seeing the painful reality -- that this is merely a conspiracy to isolate Egypt from the rest of the Arab homeland and shackle it with the chains of the peace treaty and the Camp David agreement so Israel, backed by the United States, will have a free hand in massacring the Palestinian people, the Lebanese people and any other people that resist the U.S.-Zionist scheme in the area.

HUSAYN DISCUSSES MILITARY SITUATION WITH OFFICERS

JN031737 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1722 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, held a meeting here today with a number of Iraqi Army commanders, generals and officers and discussed with them the military situation and developments in all sectors of the front. The meeting was attended by Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and minister of defense, and the chief of the army staff.

IRANIANS TO BE ALLOWED RELIGIOUS PILGRIMAGES

JN041840 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Excerpt] An official Iraqi spokesman has issued the following statement:

In appreciation and respect of the Muslim feelings in the blessed month of Ramadan and despite the Iranian regime's insistence on continuing aggression against Iraq, Iraq declares its readiness to receive 1,000 Iranian families daily to visit the holy shrines from 14 Ramadan, corresponding to 6 July, until the end of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, provided that each family does not exceed four members -- male or female -- who are more than 60 or less than 14 years old. Iraq suggests that the visiting families be received in two areas at an average of 500 families in each area. The two proposed border areas are the Badrah-Mehran area and the Fakkeh-Dezful area. Reception will take place beginning at dawn and ending at sunset.

Iraq will provide the necessary cars to transport the visiting families to the holy shrines. Iraq will also undertake the task of hosting them. Iraq hopes the Iranian authorities will allow a similar number of Iraqi citizens -- under the same conditions -- to visit the tomb of Imam ar-Rida, peace be upon him, during the above-mentioned period. The Iraqi offer will remain valid, even if Iranian authorities do not allow Iraqi citizens to visit the tomb of Imam ar-Rida, peace be upon him.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 761

JN021613 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1546 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA) -- Iranian forces continued their aggression against Iraqi units forcing them to return the fire and silence enemy guns. A communique issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command in Baghdad this evening put known enemy losses at five men killed, a number of enemy soldiers taken prisoner and one vehicle damaged. Our forces also captured another vehicle and a quantity of serviceable light weapons. Iraqi Communique No 761 also said the Iranian forces shelled civilian quarters and vital installations in Basra this evening causing some damage. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 761 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iranian forces continued their aggression against our units last night and today by opening fire with various weapons, thus forcing our units to answer the fire and silence enemy guns. The Iranian enemy sent groups of its soldiers toward our forward positions but our units confronted them valiantly, pounded them with various weapons and forced them to flee. Known enemy losses amounted to five men killed, a number of soldiers taken prisoner, one vheicle destroyed and one vehicle and a quantity of serviceable light weapons captured.

This evening, the enemy shelled civilian quarters and vital installations in Basra causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 July 1982

Communique No 762

JN031614 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA) -- A communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command here today said that the Iranian enemy shelled our units with various weapons last night and today forcing them to return the fire and silence enemy guns. The communique said Iranian losses were eight men killed and one hardware stockpile destroyed and Iraqi sacrifices were one martyr. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 762 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iranian enemy is continuing its aggression against our country. Last night and today, the Iranian forces shelled our units with various weapons. Our units returned the fire killing eight Iranians and destroying a hardware stockpile. We lost one martyr.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 July 1982

Communique No 763

JN041616 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jul (INA) -- It was announced here that the Iranian forces opened fire on Iraqi units in their new positions on the international border with Iran, forcing them to respond to silence the sources of fire.

Communique No 763, issued here this evening, put the known Iranian losses during the past 24 hours at four killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed. Our sacrifices were two martyrs. The following is the text of the military communique:

Communique No 763 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

As the imposed war on proud Iraq enters its 23d month today, the sons of our people and armed forces stand solidly and firmly in their new positions on our international border with Iran. Meanwhile, the Iranian enemy continues its aggression. The enemy units opened fire on our units yesterday evening and today, forcing them to respond to silence the sources of fire.

The known enemy losses were four killed and one hardware stockpile destroyed. Our sacrifices were two martyrs.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 July 1982

Communique No 764

JN051626 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jul (INA) -- The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command has reiterated its warnings to the Iranian enemy that its persistence in shelling Iraqi cities and economic and civilian installations will be met with a strong and violent response.

Iraqi military Communique No 764 issued here this afternoon stated that this morning, the Iranian enemy shelled residential quarters and vital installations in Basra causing some damage to them.

The communique put the Iranian enemy losses during the past 24 hours at 19 killed and 1 vehicle, 2 excavators and 1 observation post destroyed. The communique put the sacrifices of the Iraqi units at six martyrs.

The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The vicious Iranian enemy has continued its attacks against our units in the operational theater will all kinds of weapons. Our valiant units responded and struck the enemy with its weapons. Enemy losses yesterday evening and today amount to 19 killed and 1 vehicle, 2 excavators and 2 observation posts [as received] destroyed. Our sacrifices amount to six martyrs in all sectors.

This morning and this evening, the enemy shelled residential quarters and vital installations in Basra causing some damage to them.

We reiterate our warning to the enemy that its persistence in shelling our cities and our economic and civilian installations will be met with a strong and violent response.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 July 1982

Communique No 765

JN061653 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) -- Iraqi units have replied to Iranian shelling, silencing its sources.

A communique issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command this evening stated that this morning, Iranian forces shelled vital installations and residential quarters in Basra causing some damage to them. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 765 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Yesterday evening and today, the Iranian enemy's artillery shelled our units in the theater of operations. Our units replied to the enemy shelling and silenced its sources, killing one Iranian enemy.

This morning, the enemy shelled vital installations and residential areas in Basra causing some damage to them.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 July 1982

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO INDIA

JN021940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi returned to Baghdad tonight following a 2-day visit to India.

TARIQ 'AZIZ RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA 7 JULY

JN070833 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, returned to Baghdad this morning after delivering a written message from President Saddam Husayn to Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency. The message invites Stambolic to attend the seventh nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad in September.

While in Belgrade, Tariq 'Aziz held talks with several senior Yugoslav officials on party and state relations between Iraq and Yugoslavia as well as issues pertaining to the Nonaligned Movement's activities, the current preparations for the convocation of the seventh nonaligned summit and the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

HUSAYN RECEIVES CABLE FROM ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

JN031548 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Saddam Husayn has received the following cable of congratulations from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], on his reelection as secretary general of the Ba'th Party Regional Command:

Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command. On your reelection as secretary general of the Ba'th Party Regional Command by the Ba'th Party Ninth Regional Congress, I send you my sincere congratulations and heartfelt good wishes and hope that you will succeed in shouldering the high responsibility entrusted to you by the party.

I would like to express my satisfaction with the good relations between the RCP and the Ba'th Party. I am confident that these relations, which are built on mutual appreciation and respect, will continuously develop in accordance with the spirit of the talks we had and the joint agreements reached during our recent visit to your country, in the interest of the two countries, the two parties and people, and in the service of the cause of peace, national security and independence, and international understanding and cooperation.

ATH-THAWRAH ATTACKS AL-QADHDHAFI'S POLICY

JN051119 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0625 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jul (INA) -- ATH-THAWRAH today launches a fierce attack against Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. It describes it as a direct tool implementing the evil objectives against our Arab nation and obstructing Libya's capabilities to participate seriously in the pan-Arab battle.

An analysis by the paper says: Al-Qadhdhafi's involvement in fighting Iraq is not an outburst of genius by this ruler with his political fluctuations, but the result of complex grudges he harbors against the Iraqi people and leadership and his resentment of Iraq's great achievements and victory over the international oil monopolies.

The paper adds: Continuing his cheap treasonous role, Al-Qadhdhafi took part in the various plots against Iraq. When the chance occurred to acquaint himself with the big conspiratorial scheme against Iraq and the Arab nation through Khomeyni's assumption of power in Iran and the beginning of the implementation of the next stages of the plot, particularly against Iraq, Al-Qadhdhafi hurried to extend financial, political and information services in the interest of this scheme.

The paper explains: It may not be strange that imperialist and Zionist circles have used someone like Khomeyni to achieve their objectives as there is a joint interest in playing the roles entrusted to them. Al-Qadhdhafi insists on participating because he has heard that the sectarian game in the Arab world will be headed by other knights and he wants to be one of them.

The analysis stresses that those who follow Al-Qadhdhafi's policies and characteristics of his rule discover a similarity between them and Khomeyni's rule despite differences in the nature of these two regimes.

The paper explains that the similarities between the two regimes lie in two main facts: the sabotage trend against pan-Arabism and the use of religion to distort Islam, encroach on holy beliefs and undermine the religious feelings of the Arabs and Muslims.

The paper concludes: Al-Qadhdhafi has practiced many acts of sabotage by casting doubt on the prophet's sayings, closing mosques and preventing religious men from talking about public affairs and forcing them to praise his Green Book and broadcast Khomeyni's speech in which he committed blasphemy against the noble prophet Muhammad.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 6-7 JULY

Israel Holding Sidon Civilians

NC061118 Paris AFP in English 0927 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva, Jul 6 (AFP) — More than 1,000 civilians from the coastal town of Sidon have disappeared and are probably being held in Israeli interrogation centers, the Ecumenical Council of Churches (ECC) affirmed today following a two-week mission in Lebanon.

The church investigative team, headed by Richard Butler, Middle East director for the American National Council of Churches' aid services, said Israeli armed forces were holding Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) sympathizers in southern Lebanon and transferring Lebanese "said by local authorities not to be involved with the PLO" into Israel.

In a communique, the Ecumenical Council of Churches said Israel was not conforming to the Geneva convention protecting civilian populations in the time of war. They also said Israel could be considered to be violating the Geneva convention on prisoners of war so long as there was no free access to Lebanese and Palestinians currently being detained by Israeli forces.

The investigative team said prisoners interviewed after their release told of being mistreated, beaten and deprived of food.

Syrians Withdraw From Hammana

NC061101 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Reports from Hammana indicate that the Syrians have withdrawn from the area. The only military presence there, is the As-Sa'iqah forces, who are dressed in special units uniforms.

Yesterday, a clash occurred in the Hammana area between As-Sa'iqah and the Palestinians on one side and the Socialists National Syrian Social Party on the other.

PLO Claims Shelling of Samakh

NC061525 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Statement issued by a military spokesman in the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution on 5 July]

[Text] At 1830 [1630 GMT] Saturday, 3 July, one of our units launched a heavy rocket attack against enemy military positions in the occupied city of Samakh [in Israel]. Lights in the city and its environs were immediately turned off. Warplanes and helicopters overflew the area. The enemy turned searchlights on the border zone. Our units returned safely to their bases.

Water to West Beirut To Resume

NC061821 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The Beirut water authority has announced that portable water will be pumped to all areas of the city as of 1615 [1415 GMT] today. However, for the time being water will be pumped to each area for 4 hours only. The areas to which water will be pumped are 'Ayn al-Muraysah, the Serai, Al-Hamra', Ra's Beirut, Ar-Rawshah, Abu Haydar, Al-Basta, 'Aishah Bakkar, Hotel Dieu, Furn ash-Shubbak, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Ra's an-Nab', Al-Mazra'ah, al-Musaytibah, Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' and Saqiyat al-Janzir.

It has been learned that in the first stage water may only reach the lower floors of buildings.

Shelling Reported 6 July

NC061750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The battles intensified at 1600 [1400 GMT] despite the cease-fire designed to last until Friday, as declared by the Israeli defense minister. Clashes involving heavy artillery and tanks erupted between Israeli positions stretching from B'abda to Kafr Shima and Palestine Liberation Army positions in Mar Mikhayil, As-Sufayr and Burj al-Barajinah.

Stray rounds have landed on the main highway near the As-Sayyad traffic circle and on Al-Hadath, Al-Mashrafiyah, Hayy Madi, Hayy as-Sullum, Al-Laylaki, Bi'r al-'Abid, Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' and Ar-Raml al-'Ali. Fires broke out in the shelled areas at 1800. A fire broke out in the national wool factory and another near the Saint Therese hospital. At 1630 the shelling subsided only to intensify at 1800. The shelling increased to cover the areas of Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda', the Kuwaiti Embassy traffic circle and Ar-Ramal al-'Ali. During the shelling, an Israeli soldier was wounded by sniper fire in Galerie Sim'an. The shelling intensified and at 1815 several rounds fell near the Wadi Shahrur bridge, the (Qasr Jian) area and Butshay. Other rounds fell on the As-Sayyad traffic circle, damaging several vehicles.

Several rounds also fell near B'abda Palace and the nearby woods, as well as near the U.S. ambassador's residence in Al-Yarzah.

Military observation posts have recorded that the Palestinian positions in Bi'r Hasan, sports city and Saint Simon have used rocket launchers against Al-Hazimiyah, where seven rockets have fallen. At 1845 today, two rounds fell in the B'abda woods and four rounds on the B'abda emergency squad. Heavy material damage was also recorded in Boulevard Camille Sham'un.

Soviet Embassy Damaged

NC070602 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Fighting intensified in Beirut after 1600 [1400 GMT] yesterday. The enemy shelled certain areas in Beirut and its southern suburbs. The enemy opened concentrated fire on Al-Fakihani, Bi'r Hasan, Burj al-Barajinah, [name indistinct], Al-Mu'allim, the Galerie Sim'an axis, Al-Awza'i and Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda'. The enemy used cluster, phosphorous and fragmentation bombs.

At 0900, the time for Ramadan breakfast, the enemy intensified his violent shelling with the aim of inflicting utmost losses among civilians, who gather at this time for Ramadan breakfast. The shelling continued until early today. The Soviet Embassy sustained damage during this bestial shelling.

Power Restored to West Beirut

NC070934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0926 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Electricity was restored to west Beirut moments ago. It had been cut off for several days as a result of the Israeli blockade.

PALESTINIANS REJECT U.S. PROPOSAL, INSIST ON OWN

NC070651 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese military committee met last night. The Lebanese side reviewed the U.S. views, which insist on U.S. participation in the international disengagement forces together with the Lebanese Army. The Palestinian side insisted on disengagement forces under the supervision of the United Nations to be followed by a balanced 5-mile withdrawal of Zionist forces and Palestinian forces to the camps as a first step.

The Lebanese side presented U.S. envoy Philip Habib's idea -- that the U.S. fleet move any troops that exceed the Palestinian forces agreed upon by the Palestinians and Lebanese to stay in Lebanon. The Palestinian side totally rejected this idea and thanked the Lebanese side for its sensitive [murhafah] feelings toward the Palestinian people. The Palestinian side emphasized that the agreements reached between the Palestinian side and the Lebanese authority will be implemented in our own way and that we are in no need of such help. It is obvious here that the U.S. blackmail is using the Zionist military pressure on the Lebanese civilians for further extortion. This explains the crazy and indiscriminate shelling of west Beirut yesterday.

Despite this shelling, the Palestinian side insisted onthe Palestinian proposals which were submitted on 23 June to Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. The proposals start with a comprehensive cease-fire; international disengagement forces; a 5-mile withdrawal of the Zionist invasion forces and a Palestinian withdrawal to the camps; and the need for maintaining a Palestinian force in Lebanon whose size, arms and deployment will be agreed upon with the Lebanese Government. The Palestinian side also insisted on the presence of an international force to protect the camps and their security. As for the Palestinian political, information and social status, agreement was reached on this at the beginning.

At this point, we must take into consideration the fact that the U.S.-Zionist plan together with the trio -- Sarkis, Butrus and Bashir [al-Jumayyil] -- reject these proposals. They have a course that they are pursuing aimed at the continued shelling and (?suppression of Beirut) like the abortive attempt to occupy the airport the day before yesterday and the repeated attempt yesterday and to continue the policy of (?evicting) and destroying the Lebanese national area with this crazy and indiscriminate aerial, land and naval bombardment. This fascist course is strengthened by the Arab silence and impotence. What U.S. envoy Philip Habib said reveals this. He said what is going on in Lebanon is with an Arab and international agreement.

DETAILS OF PALESTINIAN WITHDRAWAL SAID DRAWN UP

NC070711 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with a number of Palestinian Resistance leaders at his house last night. He discussed with them the results achieved by the Lebanese and Palestinian military personnel at the meetings they have held.

Government sources have stated that the outline of the details necessary to implement the withdrawal and departure [of the Palestinians] has been prepared and that this issue will be studied with several quarters, particularly with U.S. envoy Philip Habib, to reach an understanding on the ways of implementation. The discussions also dealt with the multinational force which will take over the capital and its suburbs during the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters. The sources asserted that Ambassador Philip Habib is not uninvolved [laysa ba'idan] in this discussion.

On the other side, the international moves will be accompanied by a Lebanese political move to facilitate the implementation of what might be agreed upon. In this regard, the National Salvation Council is expected to convene soon, perhaps in 48 hours, to endorse the principles of the solution.

BEIRUT RADIO CONSIDERS U.S. MOVES HOPEFUL SIGN

NC070722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Despite the gloomy picture in Beirut, there have been political signs that might facilitate a solution to the crisis. U.S. President Reagan has stated that he has approved in principle a nonofficial Lebanese proposal on the participation of the United States in a multinational force that would go to Beirut and supervise the departure of the Palestinian fedayeen by sea.

The U.S. Defense Department has announced that three landing craft are heading toward Lebanese shores. U.S. sources said U.S. envoy Philip Habib is about to reach an agreement.

REVIVAL OF NATIONAL SALVATION COUNCIL 'LIKELY'

NC061240 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] With Israeli military presence and siege reflecting a gloomy picture of the situation, some sources consider it likely that political efforts will be exerted in an attempt to revive the National Salvation Council so as to hold a meeting which might help crystallize a unified Lebanese stand to help save Beirut and all of Lebanon.

Those pinning hopes on the National Salvation Council attribute this to the At-Ta'if meeting, whose conferees await a unified Lebanese decision to rescue Lebanon from the current tug of war among some military forces. Steady contacts are being held in this regard away from the limelight. Bashir al-Jumayyil has established indirect contacts with lawyer Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt. He also cabled the results of contacts he held since his return from At-Ta'if to Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

MILITARY COMMITTEE FORMED TO IMPLEMENT AGREEMENT

NC041026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan announced today the formation of a military committee under the chairmanship of Staff Brig Gen Nabil Quraytim, the secretary general of the Supreme Defense Council. The task of this committee is to prepare for the implementation of whatever agreements could be reached as a result of the discussions held with U.S. envoy Philip Habib and the efforts being made in this regard. Al-Wazzan summoned Brigadier General Quraytim this morning and briefed him on the agreement [as heard] and gave him the necessary instructions to implement the agreement.

BUTRUS DISCUSSES INTERNATIONALIZATION OF CRISIS

NC071033 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus was asked today if some officials have again raised the topic of internationalizing the Lebanese crisis and if the government has a new concept on this. The minister said: Before the Israeli invasion and occupation, some accused me of seeking to internationalize the Lebanese crisis. At the time, I said very frankly -- as usual in my political work -- that I do not seek internationalization. I believed then that internationalization was impossible. However, they always accused me of seeking internationalization. I am surprised that I am now accused of not wanting this internationalization. It appears that others -- who rejected internationalization -- want it now. My stand is very clear. As I said 2 days ago, the question of comprehensive and complete internationalization on the military level in Lebanon was not referred to the government. Should this be referred to it, then it must be considered in a realistic spirit and from the angle of Lebanese interests. I will not object as a matter of principle, and I will not approve the results on the basis that there are certain conditions and circumstances which must be taken into consideration before embarking on this subject. This is my stand and I am open to all ideas, provided they are discussed and approved by the government officials.

Minister Butrus was then asked if any developments have occurred in the government's treatment of the present situation in Beirut. He said: It is known that the question of Beirut, the blockade imposed on it, its future and the dangers threatening it disturb me.

I have been giving it all my attention for more than 15 days. I will continue to pay attention to this. History will judge whether I am actually working to save Beirut and its population and prevent its destruction or not. Such matters should be considered without impulsive emotionalism.

JUNBLATT URGES INTERNATIONALIZATION OF BEIRUT

NC070729 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, has announced his rejection of the deployment of the Lebanese Army except through the internationalization of Beirut and the Lebanese crisis in order to preserve an honorable solution for the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese national question and to offset the equation of the Zionist-Phalangist domination. Junblatt accused [Foreign] Minister Butrus of destroying Beirut and hampering solutions, particularly the internationalization and the French initiative. He called for unifying the national Islamic stands.

SALAM ACCUSES ISRAEL OF VIOLATING CEASE-FIRE

NC062125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] [Former Prime Minister] Sa'ib Salam this evening emphasized that the Israeli army alone violated the cease-fire decision this afternoon.

Addressing a large number of foreign newsmen, Salam explained that he discussed this matter with Philip Habib yesterday and today notified him of the provocations perpetrated by the Israeli forces against the Palestinian positions in west Beirut and in its southern suburb.

Salam added that Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil, Fatah Central Committee member], chief of PLO military operations, notified him that the joint forces' fighters have been ordered not to initiate attacks against the Israeli forces -- no matter what.

AMAL OFFICIAL ON JOINT OPERATIONS WITH IRANIANS

LD022310 Tehran IRNA in English 1919 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Damascus, July 2, IRNA -- Abu Hosham, vice-chairman of the Command Council of Amal, said today that the Amal combatants and the Islamic forces of Iran would start joint operations against the Zionists. Speaking in an interview with IRNA, he said that they had identical views with the Iranian Muslim combatants in all affairs and there would be no obstacles for them.

Referring to Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis' letter to Imam Khomeyni, he said that the letter's goal was to state that he had tried all the probable means for preventing the destruction of Beirut. Abu Hosham further added that they had a common stand with the Iranians and were fighting for one goal, the victory of Islam.

HADDAD THREATENS TO SEND TROOPS TO WEST BEIRUT

NC040735 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Sources close to Free Lebanon Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad have stated that in the event the swindlers [Palestinians] continue to procrastinate about their withdrawal from west Beirut, Major Haddad will send troops from the Free Lebanese Army to liberate it from the swindlers.

LIBYA'S JALLUD MEETS WITH AL-ASAD 6 JULY

JN061427 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the leadership of the 1 September Revolution in fraternal Libya, at 1300 today. They reviewed current developments in the region.

Departs Damascus 6 July

JN061907 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the leadership of the 1 September Revolution in fraternal Libya, and the members of his delegation left Damascus this afternoon following a 6-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and Ahmad 'Abd as-Salam ibn Khayyal, head of the Libyan Relations Office in Damascus.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES 4 JULY

Meets With Ba'th Official

JN051943 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, today received the Socialist International delegation led by Mario Soarez, leader of the Portuguese Socialist Party and deputy chairman of the Socialist International. The meeting was attended by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, and Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister.

Soarez said the aim of his mission is to become acquainted with the current situation resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the dimensions of this invasion and to hear the views of the Syrian party and state leadership regarding this aggression and the means of facing it. Soarez stressed that the Socialist International condemns the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. He voiced his party's and the Socialist International's apprehension over this aggression and its impact on regional peace and international security. He asserted that this visit reflects the Socialist International's concern over what is taking place in this sensitive part of the world and its desire to become closely acquainted with the realities of developments as well as to determine the role European socialist parties can play in facing this Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

Comrade al-Ahmar outlined the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's stance on the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, stressing that Syria, the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement will continue to hold fast in the face of this new invasion and not yield to the enemy's conditions. He said we will continue to face this aggression and defend the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as well as Lebanon's territorial integrity and independence. Comrade al-Ahmar then explained the efforts Syria has been exerting to attain a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the region.

In conclusion, Al-Ahmar underlined the role that might be undertaken by states, particularly the peace-loving ones -- including the various socialist parties in Europe -- in order to stop the occupying invader and force him to immediately withdraw his forces from Lebanon.

Mario Soarez and his delegation arrived in Damascus late last night on a visit to Syria, that will last several days.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN061248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received the Socialist International delegation led by Mario Soares, deputy chairman of Socialist International and leader of the Portuguese Socialist Party, at 1015 today. The talks dealt with the delegation's factfinding mission in the region and the situation resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The president briefed the delegation on the critical situation resulting from the aggressive Israeli actions against the Palestinian Arab people and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He said Israel is practicing the law of the jungle and disregarding all values for which man has struggled for many centuries.

Talking about what Israel and the United States are trying to impose on Lebanon under the pressure of Israeli occupation, the president said: If Israel and the United States think they can impose a certain formula and a certain government on Lebanon by force of arms, the coming days will prove that any solution not based on national dialogue cannot survive.

The president said: Israel's strikes against the Palestinian camps will not eliminate the Palestinian Arab people's cause. The Palestinian Arab people's struggle for their national rights did not start in Beirut and will not end in Beirut. Their struggle will not stop until their rights have been obtained. These rights are basically their right to self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state under the PLO's supervision.

The president added that Israel will not be able to impose its will, because the peoples' causes will always triumph.

Departs 6 July

JN061550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The Socialist International delegation led by Mario Soares left Damascus this afternoon. It was seen off by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister.

Soares expressed the concern of his party [the Portuguese Socialist Party] and Socialist International over the Zionist invasion of Lebanon which, he said, threatens regional and international peace and security.

FRENCH ENVOYS ARRIVE IN DAMASCUS 4 JULY

JN041906 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] A Syrian delegation comprising Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister; and Sulayman Haddad, director of the Western Europe desk at the Foreign Ministry; and a French delegation comprising Francis Gutmann, secretary general of the French External Relations Ministry; Brun Delaye, adviser to External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson; and the French ambassador in Damascus met at the Foreign Ministry at 1730 today.

During the meeting, views were exchanged on the Lebanese developments and the situation in the region in light of the Israeli invasion.

The two French envoys, Francis Gutmann and Bruno Delaye, arrived in Damascus at 1430 today. They were received at Damascus International Airport by Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT ON SOVIET, LIBYAN MILITARY AID

PM061625 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Jul 82 p 2

[Unattributed "exclusive" report: "Fresh Reinforcements for Syrian Air Force"]

[Text] Beirut -- There are indications that the Soviet Union and Libya have for some time now been supplying the Syrian Air Force with the necessary reinforcements through daily flights to Damascus. It has been reported that giant Soviet Antonov-22 transport planes have landed in Syria carrying MiG's and SAM's to make up for the Syrian Air Force's losses in Lebanon during the Israeli invasion. These supplies come after Soviet Air Force command [as published] Yurasov's visit to Damascus and Syria's announcement that it was raising the military level of its friendship treaty with Moscow.

The planes brought these military supplies from Tripoli, Libya, and Moscow. It has been said that Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has donated large quantities of these military reinforcements.

Observers believe these efforts to improve the standard of the Syrian Air Force should not be interpreted as an increase in strength for the Syrian Air Force. They note that the strength of the air force is still below what it was before the Israeli invasion. Apparently, Syria's aim is not to mount a counteroffensive against Israeli forces in Lebanon but to maintain the Al-Biqa' Valley as a buffer zone and an important geographical dividing line.

Observers also say the recent efforts to raise the level of the the Syrian-Soviet treaty have achieved to tangible results and that they had a purely political effect. The only value they have is that they can be used as a political weapon to threaten Israel.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO HELP DISPLACED PERSONS

JN041844 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] The prime minister has issued an order establishing a committee headed by Yusuf Ju'aydani, minister of social affairs and labor. It will prepare a list of persons who have been displaced as a result of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and will investigate how to best help them.

BEGIN EXPRESSES OPTIMISM ON POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

TA061926 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1915 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin this evening expressed optimism about the chances of reaching a political settlement in west Beirut. Mr Begin was speaking beforeKnesset Likud faction members, reports our Knesset correspondent Hayim Yavin. Mr Begin said there is a chance for a political solution and added that if such a solution is not found we will be forced to act militarily and then every victim will be a loss.

The prime minister said Israel and the United States do not differ over the terrorists leaving Beirut. The Americans understand that the PLO cannot remain in the Lebanese capital. The prime minister added that the supply of water to west Beirut will resume this evening.

Mr Begin attacked the opposition with great bitterness and said: This is the first time that the opposition in Israel has conducted such a campaign during a war. Mr Begin came out firmly against what he called the opposition's doing business with the casualties. Mr Begin referred to the Peace Now demonstrations and said it is clear the terrorists in Beirut drew encouragement from the demonstrations in Israel. The prime minister recounted the contacts he has had with officers and soldiers which had asked for clarifications regarding the nature of the war and who had received written and verbal explanations from him.

Comments on French, Soviet Role

TA062121 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2055 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Begin expressed the hope that France will cooperate with the United States in the initiative to remove the terrorists from Beirut. At the same time, Mr Begin expressed disappointment that the French have openly sided with the PLO. The prime minister said this in a meeting of the Likud's Knesset faction. He added that right from the beginning he estimated that the Soviet Union would not intervene in events in Lebanon: I thought so, and it was proved that the Soviets would satisfy themselves with condemnation and would not take action.

Mr. Begin emphasized that the terrorists are now ready to leave Beirut. We do not have disagreements on this point with the United States, he said. If the terrorists do not leave, we will adopt a military operation despite ['im] all the regret about the victims involved in this.

On 'Prolonged' IDF Presence

TA062251 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2220 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Begin says that U.S. readiness to send marines to help evacuate the terrorists from Beirut constitutes an important turning point on the way to a political resolution of the problem. Now everything depends on the terrorists — if they do not consent to leave Beirut in the way proposed to them, Israel will adopt a military operation to remove them from there. Mr Begin said this in two separate meetings he held this evening with the Likud and Agudat Yisra'el factions. Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen sums up his remarks.

[Begin Hakohen recording] Mr Begin disclosed that at the beginning of the week Philip Habib had achieved a framework for settlement with the Lebanese Government and the PLO. However, Israel did not accept some points in this framework such as leaving a PLO political bureau in Beirut as well as symbolic PLO units in the framework of the Lebanese Army.

The prime minister noted that on these matters Israel has already reached understanding with the United States, and especially, the United States understands that the PLO cannot remain in Beirut.

In this campaign, many victims fell, the prime minister said, but we anticipated this when we made the decision to set out on the Peace for Galilee Operation. The prime minister stressed that upon the evacuation of the terrorists from Beirut, the campaign will not be over. The moves for the achievement of a stable political settlement in Lebanon may last a long time and necessitate a prolonged IDF stay in Lebanon. [end recording]

CABINET DISCUSSES LEBANON NEGOTIATIONS 7 JULY

TA071157 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] We have just been informed from the Knesset that the Cabinet has ended its session. We will therefore go to our Knesset studio, to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer:

[Schiffer -- live] Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor made a short announcement, saying the Cabinet heard reports by the prime minister, the defense minister, the foreign minister, the chief of staff and the head of the IDF Intelligence Branch on proposals for the political arrangement following which the terrorists will make a complete departure from Beirut and Lebanon. The ministers also discussed this issue and the events that have occured over the last 24 hours in Beirut.

It should be noted that a source from the prime minister's office said a few minutes ago: Israel is opposed to any PLO presence in Beirut or in Lebanon; Israel will not even agree to a symbolic presence of a PLO information office in Lebanon. This position has already been passed on to U.S. mediator Philip Habib. Another fact should be emphasized: The other option, the nonpolitical option, still exists and until the terrorists leave Beirut, Israel is firm in its intention to use the other option if the terrorists do not leave. Today there will be further contacts between Israeli and U.S. officials in Beirut.

REPORTAGE ON LEBANESE POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS

Beirut Sources Skeptical

TA061030 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Report by 'Oded Zaray]

[Text] To date, people in Beirut do not know what the source is for the optimism in Washington and elsewhere regarding the possibility of achieving an arrangement or agreement [heskem] on the removal of the terrorists from Lebanon. Persons in east Beirut who are well-informed about the contacts behind the scenes, are claiming that, to the best of their knowledge, this is optimism in vain. What has emerged from the latest series of contacts between the Habib-Al-Wazzan-'Arafat threesome is that there is a broad gap between the proposed nine-point U.S. proposal and the six-point PLO counterproposal. 'Arafat's agreement in principle -- which is also doubtful and not accepted by his colleagues from the "front" organizations -- to the evacuation of west Beirut is also anchored on conditions known in advance and unacceptable to Israel, the Lebanese administration and the United States.

The prevailing opinion in Beirut is that those who are conducting the contacts with the PLO -- Al-Wazzan and Sa'ib Salam -- are inclined, for reasons of their own, to paint an optimistic picture that does not exactly reflect reality. It should be recalled that these two men, while they do indeed agree with the basic Lebanese demand [derisha] agreed upon with President Sarkis for the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon, are nevertheless still under pressure from the leftist and Syrian organizations in west Beirut.

Statements by PLO leaders and the organization's media also emphasized yesterday the PLO's firm decision not to leave Beirut. 'Arafat even sent an "order of the day" to the terrorists, in which he praised to the high heavens their success in "repelling" the Zionist advance and their decisions to turn "heroic Beirut into a cemetery for the Zionist forces."

'Senior Sources' on U.S. Plan

TA061131 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by HA'ARETZ political correspondent]

[Excerpts] The U.S. plan, aimed at making it possible to continue the political negotiations over the removal of PLO members from Beirut and which was submitted to the prime minister by Ambassador Lewis on 3 July, involves permitting the PLO to establish an office in Beirut to handle political, informational and humanitarian activity; a partial Israeli withdrawal from the Beirut-Damascus highway; the stationing of Paliestine Liberation Army (PLA) units, each of which would be composed of 250 fighters, one in the Ba'labakk region in northern Lebanon and the other in the Al-Biqa' region, and also leaving heavy weapons (not only personal arms) in the possession of the PLO members who would be evacuated from Beirut.

The program, the main points of which were not accepted by the Cabinet yesterday, also proposes the presence of units of the U.S. Army in west Beirut during the evacuation of the city.

Senior political sources in Jerusalem fear the presence of PLO units in northern Lebanon and the Al-Biqa' region, although they would be within the field of the Syrian military, could open the way for an expanded PLO military presence in that area. These sources also fear a PLO political office in Beirut would be a focus for other activity, not necessarily political, by the PLO in Beirut. At this stage it is not at all clear whether the PLO will accept this U.S. plan or parts of it and it also appears that the program as a whole is not acceptable to them.

Last night Jerusalem sources reported that the Saudi Arabian-Syrian pressure on the various PLO organizations, aimed at leading to the evacuation of the organization's members from the city are apparently having a positive effect and the Saudi Arabians and Syrians are applying this pressure to avoid a military confrontation with Israel. It is the Syrians who are applying special pressure in this direction.

Jerusalem circles stated yesterday that the political negotiations for the evacuation of the PLO members from west Beirut are now at a critical stage and that if no significant progress in the negotiations is achieved within 48 hours, the situation may explode.

As far as can be seen, the Cabinet will meet on 7 or 8 July to discuss the PLO evacuation from Beirut and to hear reports by the various political and military elements about the progress of the negotiations and the Israelis' options on this matter.

Details of U.S. Plan

TA061216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Interview with political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer by unidentified announcer -- live in studio]

[Text] [Question] Before we try to assess the significance of the U.S. step that we learned about just before this broadcast, we will turn, first, to the details of what the United States is proposing. In the studio is our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. Shalom.

[Answer] Shalom. This plan has been discussed between the United States and Israel for 3 days now and we will review its details. The U.S. 6th Fleet, which is usually positioned in the Mediterranean, would oversee the evacuation of the terrorists from Beirut. The U.S. President has informed Israel that he is willing, when the evacuation of the terrorists begins, to immediately send 1,600 U.S. marines to the western part of Beirut. These soldiers, in addition to soldiers from France -- which has also already expressed its willingness to send soldiers to Beirut -- will man the positions to be vacated by the terrorists. The members of the terrorist organizations will be evacuated by ships to be financed by the United States; even the flag to be raised by these ships has already been determined.

The U.S. ideas have been submitted to the prime minister. According to this plan the terrorists will be evacuated to several countries that have already expressed their agreement to accept them. Some of the terrorists will be evacuated to Algeria; the As-Sa'iqah faction will be evacuated to Syria; the pro-Iraq faction will be evacuated to Iraq; and Egypt, too, will be willing to receive at least some of the terrorist organizations' leaders.

Contacts were also held with Libya, but in this regard it is worth noting two very interesting points. First, the terrorists are not excited about the idea of going to Libya, and the most interesting thing is that countries in Western Europe pressured the United States not to act to have the terrorists transferred to Libya because they fear that in the future Libya will become a center of terrorism that will act in countries in Western Europe. There are those in political circles who have already said that here is the hypocrisy of Western Europe: They are ready to....

[Question -- interrupting] ...that there should be order but not in their own backyard.

[Answer] ...that there should be order; they are willing to save the PLO, and that is okay but, in Lebanon they should not be near our borders. And on this, surprise was expressed.

[Question] This is real U.S. intervention, not that of an envoy. My first question: What is the significance with respect to the prospects of an arrangement?

[Answer] As you stated, this is direct intervention and there is no doubt that this is a dramatic reversal in U.S. policy. Here, U.S. President Ronald Reagan is taking upon himself great risks because since 1958 when marines were dispatched to help the Christians in the civil war, U.S. soldiers have not been sent to this region on such missions. After the war in Vietnam, there has been in the United States a very strong opposition to the dispatch of U.S. soldiers to areas where their lives would be endangered. And here, President Reagan has assumed all these risks, all the criticism, and all that will happen in the U.S. Congress; he has expressed willingness and has informed the prime minister that the United States is ready to immediately send U.S. soldiers to help settle this crisis.

[Question] This perhaps includes the danger of heightened Soviet intervention following this U.S. intervention.

[Answer] The U.S. President has assumed all the risks. I do not think there is a danger here of Soviet intervention because the Soviet Union in this game of Lebanon has remained at a distance. Syria also no longer pins hopes on the Soviet Union and it, too, has cast its lot in with the United States. It is important, perhaps, to say that the U.S. plan to send soldiers here is a broader version of a plan that was presented to Jerusalem. The United States, in addition to being willing to send forces here and to endanger U.S. soldiers, also insists that there remain in Beirut an office, an information office and an office that will deal with the humanitarian matters of the terrorists. And the heads of the terrorist organizations are asking [mevaqshim] that one of them, Faruq Qaddumi, stay in Beirut and handle this domain. And an additional thing: The Americans definitely accept the terrorist organizations' view that token units should remain in the Lebanese Army.

[Question] From the U.S. point of view, what is the U.S. interest in such intervention?

[Answer] The U.S. interest is first of all a desire to resolve the crisis since it can directly affect the interests of the United States in this region; and the United States has shown in the war in Lebanon that it is the only element that is able to negotiate with all the sides. That is why this U.S. intervention is so intensive.

[Question] Can the U.S. be expected to increase its pressure following this step?

[Answer] The United States is already very deep in the field, and only yesterday an announcement was passed on to Israel from the White House in California, where President Reagan is vacationing, that the President views with gravity the encirclement, the starving out, the cutting off of the water and electricity supply to west Beirut. It seems to me that Jerusalem has complied with the United States, at least on this point, following this indirect appeal by the U.S. President. Several important points should be noted about what is happening in the field. In the field the military pressure is continuing: The encirclement is continuing and is very tight. The terrorists in the field are in a very difficult situation. The political pressure is also continuing: It should not be forgotten that all the countries that help the terrorists organizations -- be they the United States, Saudi Arabia, Syria, or France -- are willing to help the terrorist organizations in one matter.

[Question] You referred to the Soviet Union.

[Answer] I meant Syria.

[Question] No, no, on the matter of the aid.

[Answer] On the matter of the aid, the United States is prepared to help the terrorists leave with dignity, but only in one direction: to leave Beirut and Lebanon and, perhaps, after that to help handle the Palestinian question, the political matter -- but not beyond that. The terrorists know that today even their allies, such as Syria, want them to leave Lebanon. So perhaps this combination of Israeli military and political pressure will lead to a resolution.

[Question] What is Israel's position on this step?

[Answer] With regard to the Israeli position, there are things that will be publicized and there are things that will not be publicized. Israel has already publicized its position at the end of the Cabinet session held on Sunday, 4 July: Israel is opposed to any Palestinian terrorist organization presence in Lebanon. Israel opposes both a political and a military entity remaining there. The Israeli claim is that there is no difference between the political and terrorist PLO; Israel cannot accept Palestinian units remaining in the Lebanese Army since, after all, these units could swallow up the Lebanese Army, again becoming a focus of incitement.

If you will permit me to give an evaluation, in the final analysis here, too, a compromise will be accepted and some sort of Palestinian nucleus will remain in Lebanon because the United States, which is the central factor in this affair, says that a Palestinian nucleus for information exists in almost every country today. Hence, ultimately it seems to me that on this matter there will be a compromise. Israel is not prepared for any compromise on the military presence issue. Neither is Israel prepared, despite the fact that no official request [baqasha] has as yet been addressed to it, to withdraw its forces from the Beirut suburbs; but, if the U.S. plan really comes about and the terrorists begin to leave Beirut, I believe the IDF will agree to withdraw its forces from the Beirut suburbs if U.S. troops enter those areas to be evacuated by the terrorists.

[Question] And the IDF will regard them as a guarantee that order will be kept after the evacuation?

[Answer] Israel, when the contacts are concluded...it is true, all this is very fine, but it passes the test when the first ship leaves Beirut with the terrorists. That is its test and when....

[Question -- interrupting] The last one, perhaps.

[Answer] Yes, the first and the last. And when the terrorists begin to leave, then Israel will certainly be able to show flexibility on the matter of withdrawing its forces, too. But all of this still requires very serious negotiations, very frequent negotiations, and within 48 hours we will know if this U.S. proposal that we have outlined here is to be fulfilled.

[Question] Shim'on Schiffer, thank you very much.

Sources on U.S. Support

TA061824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Report by David Essing -- recorded]

[Text] President Reagan's proposal could act as an accelerator in the diplomatic effort to get the PLO terrorists out of west Beirut and Lebanon. The American move is important symbolically. It shows that the United States backs Israel's stand that the terrorists should leave. But, from the practical point of view Israeli sources say there was really no shortage of vessels to move the terrorists out. As for American participation in the multinational peacekeeping force, this stage has not been reached yet. Israeli sources stress that the key issue was still the evacuation of the terrorists from west Beirut. It is still a matter of removing the terrorists without giving in to PLO demands and conditions aimed at preserving their presence in Lebanon. On this, Israel has yet to hear that the PLO, all the terrorists, are ready to leave. So much for Israeli political sources. It appears then that the PLO is still insisting on maintaining some kind of political office in Beirut as well as PLO units in the Lebanese Army. Most observers see the issue being resolved by the weekend.

Sources on 'Ali Announcement

TA062301 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2210 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- recorded]

[Text] The progress in contacts for the removal of the PLO from Beirut continues but it should be noted that the big question is not yet totally resolved: Do the terrorists indeed intend to leave? The objective now -- political sources say -- should be a clear timetable which will point to the earnestness of the contacts. Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ali's announcement today on a consolidated settlement in Beirut surprised Jerusalem. It is said in Jerusalem that the talks are not over yet. It is estimated that Egypt rushed to such a declaration in order to gain credit for some of the desired success. Except for the need to ascertain time and again the readiness of all terrorists to leave there are other unanswered questions such as the duration of the departure operation, the matter of the [PLO] office in Beirut and a PLO military presence in Lebanon as well as additional substantive and technical questions.

The involvement of the United States and France in supervising events in Beirut upon the PLO's departure is not a closed matter. We should mention that in question are two forces of 800 soldiers [each presumably]. They are scheduled to arrive for a period of 30 days. The U.S. 6th Fleet is supposed to safeguard the ships leaving Beirut, apparently in the direction of the Syrian port of Latakia. The International Red Cross flag will be flying on the masts of the ships. In the coming 24 hours urgent contacts will continue in Jerusalem, Beirut and Washington. According to sources in Israel the coming hours may be the real test for the chances of a settlement.

'Policymakers' on U.S. Plan

TA070807 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] The PLO's public rejection of the proposal for U.S. Marines and U.S. ships to take part in the evacuation of its forces from Beirut was treated with some scepticism in Jerusalem last night. Israeli officials noted that according to U.S. reports, presented to the Cabinet on Sunday, both the PLO and the Syrians had agreed to the idea.

Israel for its part willingly gave its absent too, though plainly the Americans took this as a foregone conclusion.

Senior government officials insisted last night that there was no cause to fear that a new political relationship between the United States and the Palestinians might evolve out of the proposed direct U.S. involvement in the Beirut evacuation. They rejected any comparison between the U.S. action today and Washington's forceful moves in October 1973 to rescue the beleaguered Egyptian Third Army.

The senior officials conceded that the identity of interests between Israel and the United States might begin to break down in later stages of the Lebanese drama. But they were confident that during this key first stage, the ouster of the PLO from Beirut, Israel and the United States were on common ground.

It is apparent nevertheless that Israel would have preferred the evacuation of the PLO to have been achieved without a direct U.S. involvement on the ground (in addition, that is, to the crucial mediation efforts of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib). Thus, when the Israel Cabinet set out its conditions for the evacuation 10 days ago, it envisaged the Lebanese Army disarming the PLO and supervising its departure from the besieged city.

The twinges of apprehension regarding the proposed U.S. role are matched by obvious reluctance (and in some quarters here actual distaste) over the proposed French participation in the Beirut evacuation. France's overriding concern for the political survival of the PLO throughout recent weeks has deeply rankled with Israeli policymakers. There is particular disappointment with President Francois Mitterrand personally.

But officials explain that Israel must grit its teeth and accept the French, because the Americans would not have been prepared to undertake the operation alone. They sought the trappings of a "multinational force," which implies at least two nations.

The imminent advent in Beirut of a pro-Western (not Israeli) force, coupled with the imminent departure of the PLO, opens up bold new horizons for Lebanon's internal crisis, say Israeli observers. They note the White House spokesman's remark that the proposed U.S. force would help establish a strong Lebanese government.

This is clearly America's longer-term aim in dispatching the marines to Beirut.

Once a strong and independent government is set up in Beirut free of Syrian pressures and influence, the observers add, it might well demand that both Syria and Israel withdraw their forces at once.

Some Israeli policymakers have recently been toying with the idea that Israel and Syria could each retain some residual presence in Lebanon -- Israel in the south (mainly by proxy through friendly forces there) and Syria in the east. These policymakers reason that both countries have legitimate security interests in parts of Lebanon and could thus arrive at a tacit understanding to continue policing the areas immediately contiguous with their borders.

The policymakers who think along these lines acknolwedge that there would be no room in their scheme of things for a multinational force to patrol the 40-kilometre zone along the Israel-Lebanon border. They urge, in effect, that Israel quietly withdraw its earlier demand for such a force to be set up.

Now, however, with the Americans (and the French) due in Beirut, and a real chance for a strong Lebanese government to emerge, it would seem that Israeli hopes of keeping up a presence in southern Lebanon must be weakened. The Americans will push for a total Syrian withdrawal -- and therefore for a total Israeli withdrawal.

The U.S. and French role is contingent on full agreement between the parties, as both Washington and Paris stressed yesterday, and some problems still remain:

Israel has publicly rejected the PLO's demand to retain a political office in Beirut. (The United States is prepared to support the demand, though it would prefer the office to be sited elsewhere than in Beirut).

Israeli officials acknowledge that "we won't resume the war over this." They insist, though, that the Cabinet was right to proclaim publicly its opposition to the office: By doing so Israel put itself on record, and could conceivably act against such an office, if it later became a hotbed of active terrorism.

Israel has also rejected the PLO's demand that it retain two small military units in Lebanon. Here what seems to be evolving is a package deal in which the two units would be deployed in Syrian-held areas of Lebanon, and would withdraw together with Syrian -- and IDF -- forces in the second-stage pullback of "all foreign forces" from Lebanon. This would be a face-saver for the PLO which could claim that it was leaving Lebanon simultaneously with the Israeli invaders.

Still unclear is the fate of the PLO's demand that the IDF pull back from the environs of Beirut as part of the first stage of the settlement. In the past, Israel flatly refused to loosen its stranglehold on the city before the PLO evacuation. But if the United States sends in a military force and guarantees the PLO's removal, Israel will be hard put to refuse U.S. appeals that it pull back.

The Cabinet statement on this point on Sunday was less than categorical. There would be "no changes in the present lines in Lebanon," it said, "without Israel's agreement."

While Israeli officials tended to discount the PLO's ostensible rejection yesterday of the U.S. role in Beirut, there were fears expressed here -- as in the United States -- that the media publication of the proposal could yet sabotage it. The first publication was in Monday's DAVAR by diplomatic correspondent Daniyel Bloch. But the story resounded world-wide only after it was broadcast by the Voice of Israel at midday yesterday.

'Terrorists' Agree To Leave

JN070848 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0830 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Beirut said Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has told Saudi Arabia's King Fahd that the terrorists agree to withdraw all their armed elements from Beirut within 48 hours.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON

TA030920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0814 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer on 3 July -- place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, has there been any development in the last few hours that has helped advance the chances for the expulsion of the terrorists from Beirut through political means? After all, reports have emanated from Beirut as though an agreement [heskem] has been reached on this.

[Answer] I cannot address myself to the details of reports over the last few hours. We know that intensive talks are underway between the Lebanese Government and the terrorists and also between the Lebanese Government and Philip Habib on the departure of the terrorists from Beirut. Various ideas have been broached in those talks, and perhaps some of these ideas are slowly shaping into certain plans. We have not yet received any detailed plan that would require reaction.

[Question] What then is the Israeli concept -- apart from the fact that Israel insists on its demand that the terrorists leave Beirut and Lebanon and has agreed to let them leave armed with their personal weapons?

[Answer] Israel's position is clear and unequivocal: The terrorists should leave Beirut; the terrorist organizations must cease to exist in Beirut and Lebanon. As for the means of the exit and the conditions for the departure, agreement can be reached in order to avoid any special humiliation or some other similar things. What is clear is that the Lebanese Government should not be under any pressure of terrorism by the PLO.

[Question] Israel has already announced its opposition to having the political institutions of the terrorist organizations remain in Beirut. Why is this, since Israel has diplomatic relations with countries that have PLO offices?

[Answer] One cannot distinguish between the PLO's political and terrorist activities. These are two sides of the same coin. As long as any sort of center -- whether it is called political or by any other name -- remains in Lebanon the terrorist center in Beirut will likewise continue to exist. The details about whether it will be a terrorist or operational or any other center in character -- these will be established in time because even in the declarations made by PLO leaders there is no possibility of differentiating between their political and their terrorist activity. This is a Western, European, perhaps French, invention; it is not the opinion of the leaders of the terrorist organizations.

[Question] One of the plans that has been raised was that in parallel with the departure of the terrorists, Israel would withdraw its forces from Beirut by a few kilometers. Has there already been such an approach by the Lebanese Government to us, and what will the Cabinet's attitude toward such an appeal be?

[Answer] There has not been such an appeal on the part of any Lebanese elements whatsoever and we do not believe anyone in Lebanon thinks it is in line with his interest not to have the IDF as close as possible to the arena of activities and the negotiations.

[Question] People have constantly been talking about the grace period the Israeli Government has given for the removal of the terrorists through political measures. What is the timetable Israel is giving for the political efforts?

[Answer] We have not set a specific date but it is clear to all involved that Israel will not wait any longer, that it cannot wait any longer and cannot accept any footdragging. It is obvious to everybody that Israel insists that the terrorist organizations must evacuate Beirut and Lebanon as soon as possible.

[Question] But if they do not leave, Mr Foreign Minister, will Israel consider alternatives? The question is if there is no danger, or if the Cabinet is aware of the fact that in entering west Beirut we may be faced with the collapse of our relations with countries like the United States, Egypt and European countries?

[Answer] Israel is maintaining contacts with all the political elements that accept this position, namely that the PLO -- the terrorists' organization -- must vacate Beirut. We have taken into account all the considerations, all the risks, but also all the opportunities and chances.

[Question] When you say the Cabinet has taken into account all the risks and chances, to what degree is the Cabinet taking into account the fact that demonstrations have been organized in Israel against entering Beirut and against the continuation of the war? This evening Peace Now will hold a demonstration. Do these things reach the Cabinet and do they have an impact on its decisions?

[Answer] These phenomena are nothing new on the Israeli scene. We are a democratic country, in which even the most marginal factor has a full opportunity to express its opinion even in times of emergency and in times of war even though everyone would agree that it is harmful.

Obviously the Cabinet does not take into consideration the positions of elements that constitute a minority, or a marginal minority, of the people. We are operating in accordance with the national interests as we perceive them. I must tell you that in the last few days we have been receiving many calls encouraging us to pursue our course of action. These also come from circles, personalities and people who have not been supporting our views in past years.

[Question] And do you really believe the Cabinet will be prepared to approve a military operation in west Beirut in order to resolve this problem?

[Answer] I have not said, nor will I say now, what the Cabinet will decide or will be prepared to decide. To date, the Cabinet has one clear-cut resolution: that the terrorists must leave Beirut and Lebanon.

[Question] Are you similarly not prepared to provide a timetable for this departure?

[Answer] I cannot and I am not at liberty to do so; I can only say that, as I have already said, this must be done as soon as possible.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister: The IDF will remain in Lebanon until the political arrangements Israel is aiming at obtaining have been achieved. The question is when the negotiations on these arrangements will begin. In other words, when will the negotiations over the arrangements with the Syrians in Lebanon begin?

[Answer] Naturally everything must come at its right time, after the terrorist organizations leave Beirut and Lebanon. Then the possibilities for negotiations and the attainment of agreements [heskemim] in many areas pertaining to relations between us and our neighbors will open.

[Question] What role do you foresee for the Syrians in the future arrangements?

[Answer] We believe Syria must leave Lebanon and we have said and stressed even before we launched the Peace for Galilee Operation that we do not want war with Syria.

[Question] When the Syrians leave and the IDF leaves, there will be a force that will supervise the various arrangements in Lebanon -- so there has been talk. Could you outline the nature of that force? Is Israel still insisting that its establishment be a precondition for the IDF withdrawal?

[Answer] At this juncture it is impossible to give the specifics of any kind of force that will have to guarantee the security arrangements in the border areas between us and Lebanon. Naturally we will have to engineer such arrangements [sidurim] and arrangements that will guarantee that at no time will attacks from any side on Israel's northern border recur. At this moment it is difficult, and I do not know, whether this should be done through international or multinational forces as we have said, or if we could reach any kind of satisfactory agreements [heskemim] with the Lebanese Government. It may very well be that various possibilities will be feasible, which is why I would right now not like to enter into specific details.

[Question] Is it consequently possible that an arrangement could be attainable without the establishment of an international or multinational force?

[Answer] Such a possibility exists.

[Question] Sir, the central factor in all the arrangements in the negotiations is the United States. How do you view Israeli-U.S. relations in view of the departure of Alexander Haig and the arrival of George Shultz?

[Answer] We have said that we regretted the resignation of Secretary of State Haig who has proved himself to be a great and loyal friend of Israel. At the same time, clearly changes in a certain position -- even an important one -- in the United States cannot change the essence of relations between us and the United States. After all, U.S. policy is determined first and foremost by the U.S. President and judging by the statements and actions the U.S. President has recently made, it is clear to us that there is no change in the policy of friendship and understanding the United States has been evincing toward Israel. I believe that right now there are very good relations between the United States and Israel. There is in the United States full understanding for the motives for our operation in Lebanon, and even though certain disagreements may emerge in regard to one step or another -- which is normal and very common -- there is still an identity of views regarding the goal in Lebanon and in relations between Lebanon and Israel.

[Question] With your permission, perhaps toward the end I will return to the issue of the removal of the terrorists from Beirut: One of the problems is where the terrorists can go to. The longer things take the more it becomes obvious that no country is prepared to absorb them. Perhaps this is no business of the Government of Israel, but do you not think that Israel should give thought to where 5,000 persons, who may have at some point lived here in Eretz Yisra'el will go?

[Answer] First of all, in fact it is not our business where the members of the terrorist organizations whose business throughout the years has been the annihilation of Israel will go. Israel cannot feel any responsibility or obligation to worry about their rehabilitation and existence. I believe they will find themselves a refuge in one of the Arab countries. In our opinion it would be best that this be as far as possible from our border, and perhaps when they are far away from the borders of Eretz Yisra'el they will possibly have the chance to do some soul-searching and realize once again that they are helping no one with their terrorist activities; and that they are not doing any good for the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, or to the goal for which they want to fight. Then they, and their supporters and sympathizers will reach the conclusion that the only way to resolve the Middle East problems is the path of negotiations and peace.

[Schiffer] Thank you very much, Mr Foreign Minister.

JUNBLATT PREDICTS 'PURE CHRISTIAN' LEBANON

TA040920 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Beirut — The leader of the left in Lebanon, Walid Junblatt, expressed fear on Friday that following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon Muslim influence in that country would come to an end and a "pure Christian state" would be established.

Junblatt, who heads the 250,000 Druze in Lebanon and serves as the leader of the left, added that the days of the PLO in Lebanon have ended. He predicted the PLO will not leave the country without putting up a fight.

In an interview he granted at his home in Beirut, the 33-year-old Junblatt went on to say that the fact that Bashir al-Jumayyil, the military leader of the Christian Phalangist Party, was summoned to Saudi Arabia proves that the Arab world is willing to reconcile itself to his candidacy for the office of Lebanese president in the elections to be held in the fall.

"Now, after the Arabs have recognized Bashir, this means that they are totally ignoring what remains of the Muslims in Lebanon. Slowly, the pure Christian state is taking shape," said the leader of the left.

Al-Jumayyil's forces are in control of east Beirut. Their main support is from the Maronite Christians, from among whom the president of Lebanon and the commander of the armed forces is chosen, according to the agreement signed in 1943.

The Phalange maintain close ties with Israel and are presently expanding their influence into areas that in the past were subject to Syrian and Palestinian control.

"We are facing a strong political party which enjoys the backing of a strong militia as well as that of the Lebanese state," said Junblatt.

"We had some dreams about socialism, Arab unity and democracy. Now everything is finished. It is to be expected that all political activity in Lebanon will slowly be brought to an end and that this will also be the fate of the independent press. In this, the United States and Saudi Arabia are interested."

Junblatt does not believe the Phalange will lay down their arms after the Israeli invasion and after the PLO forces leave the country or are destroyed in order to enable the Lebanese Army to control the entire country.

"Who can lay down their arms?" he asked. "They will disarm us. What difference is there between the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese forces of Bashir? If I was given the chance to choose between an Israeli government and a Maronite one, I would prefer the former."

Junblatt compared the situation that has been created now to the situation in 1948. "A new Israel is taking shape while its northern neighbor is a Lebanese state in Lebanon and while we watch a new exodus of Palestinians."

Junblatt does not believe the PLO will surrender in Beirut without the Israelis having to first attack the city in one form or another. "However, in one way or another they will leave," he said.

He expressed deep concern about the fate of the ordinary Palestinians, saying: "If we see what happened in Tyre and Sidon, then we are to expect a massacre."

Junblatt rejected the view that the PLO may establish itself in the city of Tripoli, in northern Lebanon near the Syrian border, saying: "Israel wants them to get out of Lebanon." He said that the PLO had failed in its efforts to ensure that one or two Palestinian brigades stay in Lebanon under the army's control.

If one Arab country is found that is willing to accept the men of the PLO then this will be a way of saving their prestige, he said. He added that if there is a split among them this will seal their fate.

CAMILLE SHAM'UN COMMENTS ON POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS

TA041255 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Jul 82 p 3

[Report on interview with former Lebanese President and Lebanese Front leader Camille Sham'un by 'Oded Granot at Sham'un's home in east Beirut -- date not given]

[Text] "It is very distressing that 300 of your men fell in this war. However, I think this war was vital for you. If you consider the preparations the Palestinians made for war and the large number of foreign volunteers who joined them and the tremendous quantity of arms they had amassed, you will reach the conclusion that if Israel had waited another year before entering the war it would have paid with many times more fallen."

These statements were made to MA'ARIV by Camille Sham'un, former Lebanese president and now leader of the Lebanese front, which unites the main Christian political forces in Lebanon. The interview took place in Sham'un's apartment in east Beirut, not far from the line of confrontation with the Syrians and the terrorists.

Sham'un, in his 80's, sporting a short-sleeved shirt, spry and alert, welcomes guests from Israel to his home and keenly and lucidly analyzes the present situation in Lebanon. He expressed his belief that following a resolution of the problem of the terrorists and the Syrians, peaceful coexistence will again prevail between all the communities in Lebanon. Only then will joint action begin to rebuild Lebanon from the rubble of war and will a "security agreement" be signed between Israel and Lebanon.

[Question] Are we closer today to a resolution of the problem of the terrorists in west Beirut than 2 weeks ago?

[Answer] This question must be addressed to the IDF. There are two ways of dealing with the Palestinian presence in west Beirut: One is diplomatic and political. This is indeed being done, though until yesterday we had not progressed toward a solution and if this path does not succeed there will remain only the other path, the military one. I prefer, of course, the political path, so that part of Lebanon's capital will not be destroyed. Although I have little hope that the Palestinians will show intelligence in this matter, I still wish that they will act to save themselves from death and save Beirut from ruin and destruction.

[Question] Is there room for optimism?

[Answer] I fear the Palestinians are adopting delaying tactics and they will bring upon themselves the military solution. We saw this in the past when we conquered Tall az-Za'tar (a refugee camp in which many terrorists entrenched themselves in the war of 1975-76). Before we went in, we offered many times to withdraw from Tall az-Za'tar, but they rejected the proposal so that we were compelled to eliminate them militarily. Stalling and delaying tactics are part of the nature of these Palestinians.

[Question] What will they gain from the delay?

[Answer] From the outset of the Israeli operation they have been hoping for assistance from the Arab countries, but no assistance has come to them. Therefore, logic requires that they beat a political retreat. However, there is a great gap on their part between logic on the one hand and obstinacy and tenaciousness on the other.

[Question] How do you explain the fact that no Arab country is extending them aid?

[Answer] The Arab states have neither the military capacity nor the desire to help.

[Question] What repercussions, in your opinion, are to be expected from an Israeli military action in west Beirut?

[Answer] Every action has both supporters and opponents. In Israel the opponents will surely criticize a military action. I believe that there will be no escaping it if the political path fails.

[Question] In your estimation, is it possible to remove the Syrians from the Lebanese Al-Biqa' by political means?

[Answer] Negotiations should be started with the Syrians to ensure their withdrawal from Al-Biqa'. However, it should be recalled that the Syrians' logic and mentality is not much different from the Palestinians. The Syrians will hold onto Al-Biqa' tenaciously, onto Lebanese territory, but not because they have aspirations (expansion). In any case, if they assess that military means will not be employed against them, they will stall and delay, day after day, month after month and year after year, as is their wont. But if they fear the IDF will use force against them, I think they will withdraw.

[Question] Are the Soviets liable to play a part in the event of a military confrontation with the Syrians?

[Answer] If the confrontation takes place on Syrian territory, this could have implications because of the friendship treaty between the two countries. However, if military actions are conducted against the Syrians on Lebanese territory, I do not think there will be any advance or action on the part of the Soviets.

[Question] After all foreign forces are removed from Lebanon, will Lebanon return to the period of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among the communities?

[Answer] Not only do I think so, but I am very sure of it. Among the Lebanese there has always been togetherness. There were no incidents until after intervention by external elements in Lebanon in order to start an intercommunal war. Several years later, the Arab countries again wanted to turn Lebanon into a battle arena against Israel and infiltrated various elements (meaning the terrorists) into it. They sought to establish for themselves "a state within a state."

[Question] What will the relations between Israel and Lebanon be like after the removal of the terrorists and the Syrians?

[Answer] First of all, a "security agreement" should be signed in which Israel would undertake not to attack Lebanese territory while the Lebanese, for their part, will prevent any action by an armed organization that could be of danger to Israel. Afterward it would be possible to discuss common economic and commercial interests.

[Question] In Israel there is no concensus about the necessity for a military action in west Beirut, mainly because of the fear of casualties.

[Answer] There must not be division in Israel about this matter. I realize that there is a government and an opposition and in political life I have experienced both. I believe that the opposition must criticize, but when there is a national objective it is inappropriate that there be a difference between the government and the opposition. It is distressing that 300 of your men have fallen in this war, but I believe that the war was vital. If you consider the preparations that the Palestinians made and the great number of foreigners who volunteered to help them and likewise the fantastic quantity of arms you will reach the conclusion that if Israel had waited another year before launching the war it would have paid a price many times higher than it did in terms of the number of fallen.

[Question] There are those in Israel who demand [tov'im] that we stop where we are and not continue farther.

[Answer] The war has enabled Israel to "finish" the Palestinian matter which threatened its borders. We must not forget that the Syrians too constitute a threat to Israel, mainly if they are able to remain in Lebanon and prepare a military confrontation line stretching from Syria to Lebanon. Therefore, I believe the operation that began with the removal of the Palestinians from Lebanon must finnish with the removal of the Syrians. The Syrians are still in Beirut, in the mountains and in Al-Biqa'. After the Syrian and Palestinian presence is eliminated Lebanon will regain its independence.

As to the Israeli military presence, there is no doubt that after the military actions are finished the Israeli Government will be willing to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

POLL SHOWS INCREASED SUPPORT FOR BEGIN, SHARON

TA060914 Jerusalem POST in English 6 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Mark Segal report: "Support for Begin, Sharon Soars After War in Lebanon"]

[Text] The war has done wonders for the popularity of Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon, reversing their decline in the opinion polls during the six months preceding Operation Peace for Galilee.

While Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is also surging ahead and his Labor rival Abba Eban is on the decline, Finance Minister Yoram Aridor has not benefited from the general popularity of his party's government.

The only opposition politician to have risen in the public favour is Yitzhaq Rabin, with both Yitzhaq Navon and Shim'on Peres slipping badly in the chart.

The above data emerges in the latest Jerusalem POST poll on the top politicians' public standing, conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute during the third week of the war. The sample of 1,233 adults contained, according to institute Director Dr. Sara Shemer an underrepresentation of men between 18 and 39 years old. This test of the mood on the home front was held between June 21 and June 30.

Question: "Who is best suited to be premier?"

	June 82	May 82	Jan 82	Nov 81	June 81
Menahem Begin	51.5	40.4	41.5	45.1	43.7
Yitzhaq Rabin	12.7	10.9	12.8	11.3	13.9
Yitzhaq Navon	5.7	10.1	5.7	6.7	-
Shim'on Peres	4.7	7.5	7.4	7.9	13.2
'Ezer Weizman	1.1	2.4	2.0	1.3	0.5
Ari'el Sharon	0.9	0.4	-	-	-
Others	1.6	2.5	7.9	2.9	4.8
Undecided	21.8	25.8	22.7	24.8	23.9

Shemer noted that this was the highest support shown this year for Begin, who had suffered a decline in the polls earlier. His Labour rivals trail for behind, with Begin now enjoying a fourfold lead over Rabin, tenfold over Navon and even more over Peres. This poll also reflects a heightening of Rabin's lead over the two other Labour men.

Q: "Who is best suited to be defence minister?"

	June 82	May 82	Jan 82	Nov 81	June 81
Ari'el Sharon	56.0	42.1	42.5	49.6	29.7
Yitzhaq Rabin	5.3	8.1	5.6	4.6	7.8
'Ezer Weizman	4.6	10.5	10.7	9.6	10.4
Hayim Bar-Lev	3.0	2.8	3.7	4.9	10.5
Mordekhay Gur	1.7	2.0	3.7	2.6	2.0
Refa'el Eytan	0.9	1.1	1.5	-	-
Others	2.7	4.8	8.4	3.4	8.0
Undecided	25.8	28.6	24.9	25.5	29.0

This poll also represents a peak in Sharon's popularity, which jumped by 14 percent over his pre-war standing. His margin over Rabin, his nearest Labour rival, has doubled to tenfold. Analysis of the data indicates that Sharon gets most support from the 18-22 age group, Sephardim, the lower educational strata, the religious and the traditional-minded. Those preferring Sharon include a preponderance of voters for the Likud and the religious parties.

In view of Sharon's popularity, the poll sought to gauge the kind of emotion he aroused in comparison to Rabin. Respondents were asked: "When you think of Arik Sharon, what is the main feeling he evokes?" The same question was asked with reference to Rabin. The replies were compared to the responses to a similar poll conducted in July 1981.

	Sharon		Rabin	
	June 82	July 81	June 82	July 81
Pride	15.8	11.9	5.7	7.5
Fear	6.0	8.5	1.2	1.2
Affection	12.9	10.9	21.1	25.3
Revulsion	4.4	8.7	6.4	9.3
Trust	15.0	6.7	21.1	23.5
Confidence	28.7	26.7	7.2	6.4
Anger	4.3	2.8	3.8	3.2
Indifference	11.2	10.0	32.1	20.2
Undecided	1.7	3.8	1.4	3.5

As the above poll shows, Sharon is strong on confidence (or the sense of security he arouses) and pride, while Rabin's points of strength are affection and trust. It would seem that Sharon comes over as a source of power, while Rabin still holds the image of underdog in the Labour Party.

Noteworthy is the 32 percent registering indifference to Rabin, compared to Sharon's 11 percent. But Sharon aroused five times the fear that Rabin evoked.

Despite the constancy of the negative responses to Sharon, his image (compared to 1981) is seen to have improved considerably in the wake of the war in Lebanon.

W. BANK, GAZA RESIDENTS URGED TO SUPPORT STRIKE

TA040545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0520 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] The inhabitants of the territories have been called upon to stage a 2-day general strike to express their solidarity with the terrorists in Lebanon. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus says this is the first public nationalistic action in the territories since the beginning of the war in Lebanon.

[Begin Gus recording] The call for the general strike came, as usual, from the nationalistic circles and the municipalities in the territories to express solidarity with the PLO in Lebanon. The inhabitants are asked not to go to work in the territories, not to use public transportation and, what is most important, not to go to work in Israel. This call was repeated with greater emphasis on Arab radio stations, particularly from Jordan.

The question of whether the inhabitants of the territories will comply with the call for a strike or if they will opt to ignore it is a different question altogether. Arab sources estimate that the strike will not be complete. Already this morning one could observe the Arab employees in their usual gatheringplaces where they concentrate, such as near the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem.

Last week the Palestinian employees organization, affiliated with the PLO, urged not going to work in Israel in order to harm the war effort and to undermine normal life. The call said: It is your duty to ease the burden borne by the PLO fighters in Beirut. No one complied with the call not to go to work.

At any rate, one can note that the call for the general strike, however many people respond to it is, indicates an awakening by the inhabitants of the territories, who were in shock since the war first began. This is the first public manifestation, but it was preceded by other nationalistic activities such as organizing to extend humanitarian aid to the inhabitants of Lebanon, attempts to stage demonstrations and a call addressed by some mayors to European leaders to impose sanctions and punishments on Israel.

The funeral of PLO member (Nazim Matar) who was shot to death in Rome some 2 weeks ago and was buried yesterday in At-Tira also served as a stage from which to express nationalistic feelings. In addition to calls of support for 'Arafat and the raising of Palestinian flags, delegations and public figures from the territories could be observed as well. [end recording]

POLICE DISPERSE RAMALLAH DEMONSTRATION

TA040917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Excerpt] A demonstration to express solidarity with the Palestinians in Lebanon was held in Ramallah this morning. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports a border police patrol was surrounded by demonstrators and it finally fired shots first into the air and later at the demonstrators. Local inhabitants have told our correspondent that three persons were injured, but this has not been officially confirmed.

Further Details

TA041144 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1050 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Ramallah, 4 Jul (ITIM) -- A Ramallah youth sustained slight wounds today by shots fired by border police in the course of the dispersal of a demonstration in the city center.

In the village of Bayt Sira on the Latrun-Ramallah road three local inhabitants were injured in the course of a local brawl involving members of the area village leagues and villagers over leaving for work in Israel.

In Mughayyir, a village in the Ramallah District, unidentified persons hurled an object that exploded near some public works department employees who were working nearby. No one was hurt.

The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria reports that the new institute in the territories, calling itself "The National Bodies" [Hagufim Hale'umiyim] and which includes some mayors, heads of trade unions and charity, religious and women's organizations, has recently launched activity to stir up feelings in the area. This institute, which made do ever since the war in Lebanon broke out with the publication of announcements condemning the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and protesting the Arab silence has called for a general strike today and tomorrow "to express solidarity with the Palestinian people and the Lebanese nation." It should be noted that this morning the strike was only partial and businesses opened as usual for fear of the security forces that have organized in anticipation of order disruptions. A few incidents of public distrubances were registered in some towns, but by and large most employees left for work.

In the Bayt Sira village on the Latrun-Ramallah road, the ('Antawi) Clan tried this morning to block the way of workers from the village who were on their way to work in Israel. They attacked the members of the area village leagues with stones and wooden clubs and injured four of them seriously. The members of the area village leagues were forced to use their personal arms in self-defense and opened fire on the members of the raiding clan. Three of the clansmen were slightly injured by the shots, and all the injured people were rushed to the Ramallah hospital after the security forces arrived and imposed order.

Later a demonstration broke out in the center of Ramallah with youths setting tires on fire, throwing stones and shouting slogans against the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. Border police rushed to the scene and called on the demonstrators to disperse. When this proved unsuccessful, they were forced to use their weapons and opened fire at the rioters' feet and drove them away. Later it transpired that a local youth was hurt by the shots and was hospitalized in the Ramallah hospital. His condition was described as not serious.

DISTURBANCES REPORTED IN GAZA SETTLEMENTS 4 JULY

TA041156 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1145 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Gaza, 4 Jul (ITIM) -- A series of disturbances occurred in a bid to bring about a general strike in the last 2 days in the Gaza settlements following a call to stage a strike.

The ITIM correspondent in the Gaza Strip reports the attempt to idle commerce and labor did not succeed, except for the fact that the municipality offices did not open to the public and that some businessmen opened their shops late. Other than that life proceeded normally.

The presence of security forces has been increased and attempts to violate the public order and to stop vehicles with workers bound for Israel were carried out, as were attempts to raise the Palestinian flag and attempts to pelt cars with stones. All those failed and were nipped in the bud thanks to the swift intervention of the security forces.

There have been no reports on arrests or casualties, but the tension in the districts and particularly in the refugee camps rose in the last 2 days. The strike was proclaimed in solidarity with the besieged terrorist commands in Beirut, in view of the fact that in the last 2 days all the workers from the Gaza Strip area went back to work in Israel and there was complete quiet in the settlements.

TWO YOUTHS DIE IN NABULUS DEMONSTRATION

TA042039 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2015 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Nabulus, 4 Jul (ITIM) -- Two 19-year-old youths died in Nabulus this evening and three others were wounded after shots were fired by the security forces in the course of dispersing violent demonstrations in town. The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria reports the security forces did not know about the casualties and found out about them at Rafidiyah hospital in Nabulus after the youths were brought there by their friends and family.

The demonstrations broke out in the evening in the central section of Nabulus and in the old city. Security forces who rushed to the scene were attacked with stones and as a result an IDF soldier was wounded in the head and hospitalized.

The security forces tried to disperse the rioters with tear gas and shots in the air. Later they had to open fire at the legs of the demonstrators to drive them away. When quiet prevailed in the area the security forces did not discover any signs of the demonstrators having been wounded and it seems that the wounded demonstrators were taken away by their friends who tried to treat them. When their efforts proved unsuccessful they took the youths to the hospital after the victims had lost a large quantity of blood. They died on the operating table. The wounds of the other three youths were defined as moderate. It should be noted that the five wounded youths were brought to the hospital a long time after they were wounded.

PARTIAL STRIKE IN NABULUS REPORTED 5 JULY

TA051159 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1020 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpt] There was a partial strike in Nabulus today. Meanwhile the rest of the towns of Judaea and Samaria were quiet this morning and business went on as usual despite manifestos distributed last night calling on the inhabitants to strike because of the events in Lebanon. In a number of places in area towns border police are stationed to prevent disturbances. The 2-day strike, called by a group called The National Bodies [Hagufim Hale'umiyim] has failed. Similarly, the terrorists' efforts to open what they call a second front have also failed.

BI'R ZAYT UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE

TA061314 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] At noon there was a large student demonstration at the Bi'r Zayt protest the war in Lebanon. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports the students left the college, set fire to tires and blocked roads. They carried banners saying: Arik Sharon, get out of Lebanon. An IDF unit arrived and forced the students back into the university buildings by using tear gas. At the time this report was handed in, military forces were still around the college.

CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION DISMISSES JANIN COUNCIL

TA061422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria today dismissed the Janin Municipal Council and appointed an ad hoc committee [va'ada qru'ah] composed of local inhabitants. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports the mayor and the councilmen yesterday refused to meet the head of the civilian administration to discuss the city's activities. Our correspondent has learned from the civilian administration that the Janin Municiapal Council was dismissed because it had suspended its activities for a long period of time and had refused to cooperate with the authorities. The civilian administration claims that after local inhabitants protested about this unbearable situation, the head of the civilian administration decided to dismiss the municipal council.

Shihab Sannuri, the owner of a stone quarry, has been appointed head of the ad hoc committee along with a physician at the city hospital and the director of the employment office in Janin. This is the first time that an inhabitant of the territories has agreed to head an ad hoc committee. The deposed mayor, Ahmad Shawqi, has announced that he does not require the ad hoc committee.

GAZA MAYOR GIVEN 3 DAYS TO RESTORE SERVICES

TA071058 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The head of the civilian administration in the Gaza Strip, Brig Gen Yosef Luntz, warned Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa that he will be dismissed if he does not return the city council to full operation within 3 days. The mayor has told this at a meeting he had today with head of the civilian administration. Ash-Shawwa said he will bring the warning to the attention of the city council in a meeting, which began a short while ago. Ash-Shawwa told our correspondent Arye Gus that he was opposed to stopping the services, but accepted the decision of the majority of mayors.

Mayors in the territories today denounced the dismissal of the Janin council yesterday and the nomination of an ad hoc committee in its place. The mayors say the dismissal of the Janin council is another step toward the elimination of the Palestinian nationalist organizations in the territories. The mayors have again announced that they adhere to the right of the Palestinian people to have a state headed by the PLO.

KNESSET APPROVES BEN-PORAT CABINET APPOINTMENT

TA051754 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1640 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpt] A few minutes ago the Knesset approved the appointment of MK Mordekhay Ben-Porat as minister without portfolio in the Cabinet. Some 52 Knesset members from all coalition parties voted for the appointment while 45 alignment, Shinuy and HADASH Knesset members voted against it. Our correspondent Gil'ad Mishori reports the Tehiya Knesset members did not participate in the vote.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID ADDRESSES FLN CC SESSION

PM061319 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 16 Jun 82 p 12

[APS report on speech delivered by President Chadli Bendjedid at opening session of the seventh FLN Central Committee session in Algiers 15 June]

[Text] Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN] opened the seventh Central Committee session with a policy speech in which he made a detailed, frank and objective analysis of the present situation in the Arab world.

At the beginning of that speech the head of state highlighted the "present gloomy time in the history of the Arab nation and the Muslim world," calling on the people present to observe a minute's silence in tribute to and as a sign of respect for the heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian people's sons wherever they are and for the struggle of their brothers in Lebanon who are siding with them courageously and bravely in the imperialist-Zionist war of extermination.

After that tribute to the memory of the Arab nation's martyrs, the head of state continued his opening speech by asserting that "in these painful circumstances which wound each Arab citizen's dignity, we must face reality, however bitter it might be, and make a self-criticism of the approach adopted by the present generation of sons of the Arab nation and Islamic world with the aim of doing our duty now and preparing for the future with courage, determination and a spirit of sacrifice."

After discussing the circumstances in which both imperialism and the Zionist entity's monopolist interests were created, together with the unlimited and unconditional aid given to Israel, President Chadli Bendjedid stated that it is "our duty not to underestimate the vast support and complicity which Israel enjoys.

"It is also our duty to recognize and admit that the Arab weakness which results from splits, division in the ranks, empty slogans and pompous speeches which are not followed by any practical action in the field is the Zionist entity's most powerful ally.

"The Zionist entity and its allies," the head of state added, "led by the United States, are trying to maintain and strengthen domination over the whole Arab nation by exploiting all the experiences of the anti-imperialist confrontation since 1948. At the same time none of us has tried to learn from the setbacks suffered since the installation of the Zionist entity on Arab land."

The president of the republic then explained that "the defeat has never been a defeat for the Arab peoples, who have always made unstinting efforts and have always risen to all occasions.

"The state of despair which our peoples are now experiencing," President Chadli Bendjedid continued, "is the result of successive disappointments they have suffered and which have almost made them lose confidence in everything. That happed after promising them miracles and calling on them to make all possible sacrifices for Palestine. It happened after our nation had lived through periods in which the name of Palestine was sued against the higher interests of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. That was the case to such an extent that at various times the Palestinian cause became a means for settling some regimes' internal problems and a channel for leadership or for the creation of spheres of influence with the Arab world itself."

After stressing that imperialism's objective is to turn the Arab nation into groups of inhabitants suffering from an inferiority complex, living in the present and without a future, President Chadli Bendjedid said that the enemy is exploiting our weakness and divisions and diverting us toward secondary problems.

Those problems, he said, are preoccupying our forces and diverting us from our real enemy.

Turning to Arab disputes, President Chadli Bendjedid said they are not found at the level of the peoples because there cannot be animosity between one Arab people and another.

"Today we must face this situation with all the necessary will and spirit of sacrifice and we must rise to the occasion because the present issue is one of life and death as regards the very existence of the Arab people."

The presidency of the republic then discussed the sources of Arab power, stressing that "it lies in unity of ranks on militant bases which correspond to the whole nation's aspirations and to its legitimate demands: freedom, peace and progress."

On that subject President Chadli Bendjedid stated: "We must not allow oil to pollute our minds and our societies, even if we cannot accept the use of Arab wealth abroad to support the Arab nation's enemy and to guarantee the latter's progress at the expense of our people's instead of contributing rightly to the promotion and progress of Arab people."

Turning to events in Lebanon, President Chadli Bendjedid said bitterly that "genocide is part of the Camp David plan which began with Egypt's isolation from the Arab world and which continued with attempts to physically destroy the Palestinian Resistance with the aim of breaking the morale of the population in the occupied territories, giving the Arabs an inferiority complex and finally spreading the idea of the Zionist entity's permanent superiority.

"The Zionist enemy has chosen this very month of June to invade Lebanon," the president of the republic added, "first as a challenge to the Arab world and second to obstinately spread the humiliation of and disdain for Arab dignity. The choice of this month is bound to remind us of the June 1967 defeat. Israel will not stop its attempt to place the neighboring states under its domination and influence. Quite the reverse, it will continue that same attempt and reach distant states thanks to the unlimited aid given by imperialism which aims to impose the American-Zionist peace on the Arab world, in other words, a peace which serves the interests of Israel, America and its allies. That is a peace which would place the Arab nation permanently at Israel's mercy militarily, politically and economically."

"That," President Chadli Bendjedid explained, "must be assimilated and taken in by all Arab officials and citizens whatever their doctrine or ideology because we are all regarded as such in the face of the Zionist enemy and its allies, whether we are left-wing or rightwing, Muslim or Christian. Moreover that is what confirms the racist nature of the aggression."

On that basis, the president of the republic stressed, it is our duty to face the present and work for the future: "We are capable," he said, "of achieving many things if we are fully convinced that 'self-reliance' is a precondition and that readiness to make sacrifices is the condition of success."

"Being aware of the real causes of the division in Arab ranks, causes which have deprived them of some of their strength and weakened their potential, Algeria is prepared to join hands with all brothers convinced that they have the same common destiny and to make all the necessary efforts and channel all its resources into the battle of common destiny."

Recalling the national liberation struggle, the head of state said that "the Algerian people guaranteed their victory by relying primarily on themselves, thanks also to their unity in the struggle and their enormous sacrifices in the bitter fight for freedom and dignity.

"That is the only path which the Arab nation should follow," the president of the republic specified.

Speaking of those who stab the Arab world in the back and help to tear it apart and weaken it, the head of state stressed that "the Arab peoples, who do not forget their friends, will never forget those responsible for the setbacks suffered. And sooner or later the aggressor will pay dearly for his aggression."

"We have never lost the roots of our dignity and our pride and we have never lost hope of winning back our legitimate rights and, through the ardent nature of our unshakable faith, of our responsibility and our readiness for a long battle, we will show the whole world we are a nation capable of living in dignity."

Referring in that connection to the international community's responsibility, the president of the republic stated that "we have never asked any state to fight for us. However, history will record all positive and negative positions toward the legitimate Arab struggle."

Discussing the extraordinary Arab summit conference which has been proposed, President Chadli Bendjedid specified that "Algeria is ready to contribute to any joint Arab effort, will honor all its commitments and will not hesitate to respond to our people's will and our nation's aspirations."

On that subject he said the time for hollow speeches or blustering statements is over: "We need effective measures which are credible to all and which the whole Arab world will implement.

"Let it be clearly understood that we will adopt all the positions required by our faith in our principles. Similarly, we will not spare anybody who adopts a position to the detriment of Arab rights, dignity or future.

"We will constantly present our people and our nation with all the facts in their higher interest," President Chadli Bendjedid added.

After expressing his faith in the Arab nation's power and strength, President Chadli Bendjedid said that, in order to rise to the level of the aspirations of the people who reject defeat and who are aware of the danger of the challenge, it is necessary for everybody to join forces, pool efforts and overcome the secondary disputes which are polarizing the Arab countries' efforts and undermining their capabilities which are so vital for confronting the enemy.

The head of state also stressed the need to make every effort to support the revolution, and took the opportunity to pay tribute to the role assigned to FLN members, to the soldiers of the People's National Army in facing the dangers which might threaten the nation, its peace and progress.

In conclusion the head of state discussed the most important elements in the questions submitted to this session, highlighting the close link between action to strengthen the revolution and the questions the Central Committee will examine during this seventh session, namely questions relating to youth and information policy.

In that context the president of the republic gave clear and precise guidelines, while stressing the importance of translating words into actions, while ensuring responsibility and objectivity when examining national questions. The aim of that is to reach a clear and carefully studied plan of action. Finally President Chadli Bendjedid recalled that Algeria's strength is strength for the whole Arab world, and stated that Algeria will always remain faithful to its principles, will watch over the people's and nation's higher interest by joining hands with all brothers who have faith in the noble objectives which reflect the hopes of the Arab peoples wherever they are.

LIBYA

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS EMERGENCY SESSION 1-2 JUL

Secretariat Issues Appeal

LD021304 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Jul (JANA) -- The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has addressed a call to the Arab masses at the opening of its extraordinary session in Tripoli yesterday. It reads:

Representatives of Arab political and trade union organizations meeting in Tripoli, Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah, today, 1 July, so that the Arab masses may shoulder their responsibility in confronting the Zionist-American invasion of Lebanon, confirm:

First, heroic resistance by the fighters of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces against the invasion is continuing and the will to fight is strong and unbeatable; morale is high because it rests on right, justice and legitimate defense of the homeland and the people, and the Arab masses are requested to join this heroic struggle immediately; the pan-Arab decision is: victory or martyrdom, and capitulation will not be imposed on our great nation.

Second, the official Arab stand continues to be shameful, exposing the inability and colusion of the Arab reactionary regimes and their betrayal of the pan-Arab interests of the Arab people and of the supreme national interests of the Lebanese Arab people and of all obligations and commitments within the Arab League. It also exposes the weakness of relations among the nationalist regimes.

Third, the Arab masses are ready to defend the Palestinian Revolution and the independence and Arabism of Lebanon and to volunteer to fight and donate blood, money and materiel. The times confirm that only the Arab masses are capable of performing a mircale, of protecting Beirut and supporting the continued existence of the Palestinian Revolution. This conference is devoted to giving an impetus to practical plans for battle. In the name of [words indistinct] we pray for the souls of the martyrs who fell in Lebanon and Palestine.

Four, the Arab masses throughout the great Arab homeland are called upon to intensify their struggle in order to:

1 -- Secure continuation of the volunteer movement in the ranks of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces, in affirmation of the glorious popular war which the Palestinian and Lebanese heroes have been heroically waging for 4 weeks, inflicting serious damage on the enemy and winning the admiration of the world.

2 -- Boycott the United States economically and diplomatically and blacklist it; boycott its goods, ships and aircraft; withdraw Arab deposits in American banks; halt the sale of Arab oil to the United States and hit at U.S. interests, using all forms and methods.

3 -- Intensify the struggle to bring down agent and reactionary Arab regimes which ally themselves with the United States and with the enemy and which prevent the Arab masses from participating in their liberation battle.

The battle continues and the victory of the masses is certain. So let us continue the struggle in support of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and of Syria. Let the masses take to the streets and let every Arab capital become a rock of solidarity with Beirut in defense of Arab honor and dignity.

Various Delegates Speak

LD021042 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Jul (JANA) -- The Arab People's Congress emergency session meetings to confront the Zionist-American invasion of Lebanon continued in Tripoli last night.

At its first session the congress heard speeches by a number of delegates taking part in the work of the emergency session. The congress heard speeches by PLO member Abu Arab; the representative of the National Movement of the Peninsula and the Gulf; the Union of Arab Women secretary general; the representative of the Sudanese Socialist People's Front and the Sudanese National Front; [representative of] the Southern Lebanon Cultural Council; the secretary of the National Federation of Lebanese Workers Trade Unions; the [representative of the] Tunisian Communist Party; the secretary general of the Union of Arab Writers and Authors, and the secretary of the Federation of Arab Workers.

The speakers stressed the need for and the importance of a quick Arab move to stop the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and to stop the wholesale massacres of the Lebanese masses and the Palestinian Resistance.

The speakers pointed out that the seriousness of the stage and the [word indistinct] stand facing the Palestinian Revolution and the Nationalist Movement in Lebanon calls for an immediate Arab move in which all the military, economic and political resources in the various areas are used to stop the invasion, the massacre and the liquidation of the Palestinian Resistance and the Palestinian people.

The speakers emphasized that the burning of Beirut and the liquidation of the Lebanese resistance is a new prelude and a main staging point for the Zionist enemy to move toward other Arab capitals. The speakers stressed the need for war and the continuation of fighting through a total mobilization of the masses and the Arab forces to confront the Zionist-American arsenal and the betrayals of Arab reaction.

The speakers also underlined the importance of placing the American administration on the blacklist and of striking at its interests in the Arab homeland by means of mobilizing the Arab masses in all areas and of kindling the vehement popular revolution against the weak and capitulating Arab reactionary regime.

The speakers stressed that popular liberation war and striking at the Zionist enemy everywhere is the correct and sound way to achieve final victory over the enemy.

The speakers pointed to the need for mass mobilization of the entire Arab people to participate in the extensive war of liberation by means of volunteers to fight in the battlefields and by collecting donations, supplies, medicine and foodstuffs for the fighters on the battlefields.

Document Issued

LD032016 Tripoli JANA in English 1826 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 12, July 3, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The Arab People's Congress ended the meetings of its emergency session held between July 1st and 2nd in the Jamahiriyah. The congress discussed the agenda prepared by its Permanent Secretariat under the title "Arab Masses' Nationalist Responsibility in Confronting Zionist Invasion of Lebanon."

A document was issued which includes an agenda for the continuation of fighting in a popular war of liberation against Zionist-U.S. imperialist invasion of Lebanon. Following is its full text:

According to the Arab People's Congress Charter which confirms the right of Arab masses to take over the management of their own affairs, to fight with all means, primarily through armed struggle so as to liberate every inch of occupied Arab lands,

And according to what the current stage of the history of Arab struggle has proved, i.e., the failure of official governments to confront imperialist, Zionist and reaction [as received] alone and away from effective popular participation,

Also in response to imperialist Zionist challenges against Lebanon and the enemy's siege of Beirut with the objective of destroying the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanese National Movement, and subjugating Syria, steadfast in the face of imperialist schemes,

At this crucial stage in the history of Arab-Zionist conflict, the Arab People's Congress (APC) held an emergency session in Tripoli, Jamahiriyah on July 1st and 2nd 1982, and discussed its Permanent Secretariat's agenda entitled "Arab Masses' Nationalist Responsibility in Confronting Zionist Invasion of Lebanon," the APC confirms the following:

1. The determination of Arab masses to mobilize all their energies and capacities to wage a popular war of liberation against U.S. imperialist Zionist [as received] and their agent reactionary regimes.

2. The continuation of the struggle to protect the Palestinian Revolution led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation so as to enable it to continue its militant armed struggle to regain Palestinian people's legitimate and unalienable rights, primarily that of returning to their homeland, self-determination and re-establishment of their independent country over their national land without any conditions.

3. APC's total solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese National Movement and national forces in Lebanon so that this country may remain free, united, Arab and democratic.

4. Its total adherence to Syria's continued steadfastness in the face of all conspiracies as a fortress for a comprehensive Arab steadfastness in confronting U.S. imperialist Zionist comprehensive onslaught against the Arab liberation movement, Arab reactionary regimes' plan for hegemony together with the capitulationist line these regimes are trying to impose on the entire Arab region.

In order to realise the slogan of the nationalisation of the struggle and because of the necessity of Arab masses' solidarity with joint Palestinian and Lebanese forces and the Syrian Army, bravely confronting Zionist invasion troops for nearly a month, and challenging with rare courage the enemy 3 weeks' siege of Beirut, the eternal Arab capital, also because of the APC's firm belief in the continuation of fighting, steadfastness, heroism and confrontation of the invaders (?as) the only means to realise victory, the Arab People's Congress has decided the following:

1. Call upon Arab masses to wage a popular war of liberation against U.S. imperialist Zionist invasion of Lebanon and prevent the enemy from imposing its conditions on Lebanon which destiny is today threatened by this enemy.

2. Urge steadfastness and confrontation countries, Iran and all Arab nationalist countries to send military units to break up the siege of Beirut and take part in the fighting until Zionist occupation of Lebanon is ended.

3. A call to Steadfastness and Confrontation Front members countries to earmark some of its military forces to fight alongside the joint forces and Syrian Army in Lebanon in a war of popular liberation. The above-mentioned countries should also guarantee the supply of arms and munitions.

4. The escalation and organisation of the recruitment of Arab, Muslim and other volunteers wishing to fight in Lebanon to defeat the Zionist invasion and foil the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary scheme.

5. The formation of a national popular committee for jihad (holy war) and volunteering to assume the following responsibilities:

A. To call for jihad and struggle against the imperialism and Zionism and the liberation of every inch of the occupied Arab lands.

B. The reception, training and arming of volunteers and their transportation to the battlefront.

C. The opening of military training camps in the Jamahiriyah, Algeria and the Democratic Yemen Republic under the supervision of the national people's committee for jihad.

D. A call to open all fronts, especially the Jordanian front with Israel, for operations by Arab freedom-fighters seeking the liberation of Palestine, Lebanon and all occupied Arab lands.

E. The committee will supervise the activities of the following field commands:

a) The popular liberation war command operations against the enemy on all battlefronts.

b) The command of operations against U.S. imperialist interests and the liquidation of all traitors and hirelings.

6. The formation of national volunteer recruitment committees throughout the Arab nation and any Islamic nation willing to participate in this people's war. These recruitment committees are to be attached to the national popular committee for jihad and shall supply it with mujahedeen in accordance with a programme to be set later.

7. The national people's committee for mujahedeen shall consist of representatives of the Palestinian Revolution, the Lebanese National Movement, Syria, the Jamahiriyah and any other parties ready to fight. The permanent secretariat will further formulate the committee's byelaws and all necessary programmes.

8. A call to the Arab masses to make financial donations to the Arab popular struggle fund which is affiliated to the Arab People's Congress. The committee is empowered to make the necessary disbursements and open branch offices in the Arab world and abroad.

9. The Arab People's Congress affirms the need to:

A. Use oil and financial assets as a weapon on the battle. An oil embargo should be imposed on the U.S. and Arab assets withdrawn from American banks.

B. The opening of all fronts for operations by the fedayeen and mujahedeen, and calling upon Jordan to open its front with Israel for Palestinian and Arab fedayeen operations. The congress further urges the Arab masses to immediately take action to implement the above-stated proposal.

10. Empowering the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress to follow up work and take necessary measures to implement the above decisions and to expose all those who waver from implementing these decisions....

11. The congress has also decided to send a high-level delegation representing the General People's Congress to the Soviet Union. The delegation will enter into dialogue on the enhancement of relations and the necessity of offering continued political and military backing capable of foiling the aggression against Lebanon by Israel backed by advanced U.S. weapons of destruction.

The congress is confident in the fighting will of the Arab masses and, in its awareness of the dimensions of the battle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, calls for revolutionary awareness and the realisation of victory which is no doubt assured because of our accumulated experience and those of the peoples of Algeria, Vietnam, Iran and others in fighting colonialism.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA RETURNS AFTER ARAB LEAGUE TALKS IN USSR

LD070530 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Summary] M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned home this evening after taking part in the ministerial committee entrusted by the Arab League with the task of explaining the dimensions of the current Lebanese crisis to the Soviet Government. In a statement at Rabat Sale Airport M'hamed Boucetta said he went to Moscow at the request of the Arab League. The delegation was received by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. The delegation explained the Arab point of view regarding the Lebanese crisis.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

LD021718 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, His Excellency Haj Ahmed Sekou Toure, arrived in Rabat this morning on a short visit coming from the United States.

At Sale Airport, the Guinean president made a statement in which he said that he is happy to return to Morocco following his visit to the United Nations and to Washington. He said that at the invitation of David Rockefeller he participated in a seminar on the economic situation in Guinea with the aim of attracting U.S. capital to help Guinea's economic development. President Sekou Toure reaffirmed that the seminar was held in good conditions with the participation of representatives from more than 100 Japanese and U.S. establishments. He added that he gave an outline of the economic development plan being implemented in Guinea and the strategy governing the priorities of this development. The seminar was successful as can be seen from the encouraging results, he pointed out.

The Guinean president said that while in Washington he had meetings with a number of senior U.S. officials. He referred in particular to his meeting with U.S. President Reagan, with his vice president and with a number of secretaries. He also met with members of Congress and members of the International Strategic Studies Club.

He then spoke about his meetings with the African bloc. Current events concerning African policy and issues of interest to the African countries and peoples were discussed.

He said he will take this opportunity to attend the religious ceremony to be held this evening to mark the anniversary of the death of the late King Mohamed V.

The African guest was welcomed on arrival at Sale Airport by Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta and members of the government.

SUDAN

LIBYAN OPPOSITION APPEALS FOR OAU SUMMIT BOYCOTT

GF051753 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jul (SUNA) -- The National Front for the Salvation of Libya today issued the following appeal to African kings and presidents:

With the approaching convocation of the OAU summit in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, under Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Abu Minbar [name as received], and out of concern for the African citizen's dignity, the African continent's future and the OAU's unity and strength, the National Front for the Salvation of Libya appeals to all kings and presidents of African countries to boycott this summit, reminding them of the following facts:

1. There is an African -- indeed, an international -- consensus that Al-Qadhdhafi's crimes against the African citizen and his issues as well as his ambitions against the continent's peoples and countries are the gravest crimes Africa's modern history has recorded. In this regard it is enough to ask: What African country has escaped Al-Qadhdhafi's (?interference) in its internal affairs and his sedition and evil? Which African leader has escaped Al-Qadhdhafi's foul language and plots?

2. Al-Qadhdhafi is the only one responsible for imposing on meetings of the OAU and its countries and leaders issues of internal conflicts. Apart from the fact that these issues have distracted the region's countries from employing their efforts and resources to expand and consolidate their relations, cooperation and integration, these issues are threatening the life and unity of the OAU itself. They even portend the development of relations among the continent's countries to a new stage of discord, disputes, sabotage and fighting. For those who doubt this truth, the front states the following: How long have the "Western Sahara" and "Chad" issues -- the two issues which Al-Qadhdhafi admitted he is behind -- wasted the OAU's energy and its leaders' efforts?

3. Al-Qadhdhafi, with his imperial ambitions and conspiratorial practices, is one of those who are responsible for opening Africa's door wide and in an unprecedented manner to foreign presence and imperialist ambitions.

4. (?We do not think) any African ruler has insulted and disdained the OAU as Al-Qadhdhafi has. An example of this is that during his rule, which has now lasted almost 13 years, he has not bothered to attend conferences except once and then for only a few hours. Still this attendance was for formality [words indistinct] the Ugandan president at that time and not out of respect for the OAU. Indeed, Al-Qadhdhafi did not bother to attend the Nairobi summit which he knew would discuss the issue of Libya's hosting of the next conference. Al-Qadhdhafi did not bother to extend invitations to the OAU delegations to attend the Nairobi summit conference. Is it not true that Al-Qadhdhafi's representative impudently threatened to blow up the OAU headquarters during the 1976 conference in Mauritius?

5. Al-Qadhdhafi has been bragging and reiterating, since 1977 when he announced what he called the establishment of the people's (?Jamahiriyah), that he is not the president of the state. In that context Al-Qadhdhafi has refrained from receiving many guest presidents at Tripoli Airport. Also he refrained from attending all African, Arab and Islamic summit conferences. (?In light of this), we and the African leaders ask: If Al-Qadhdhafi, as he often reiterates, is not the president of the state, then in what capacity does he host the next summit conference, or is there an "Al-Qadhdhafi suprise" awaiting the African leaders and president in Tripoli?

6. (?In view of) Al-Qadhdhafi's pretention to refrain from many of his conspiratory terrorist practices against Africa, as illustrated by his withdrawal from Chad, his restoration of diplomatic relations with Niger and Morocco, the attempt to ameliorate relations with Tunisia, and the expulsion of his foreign minister, 'Ali at-Turayki, who is notorious for his impertinence, we say the African leaders should not be fooled by this affectation of retraction because Al-Qadhdhafi is a person who maneuvers and equivocates but does not change his treacherous collusive plot against Africa.

7. All Africa and the world have seen how the secretary general of the OAU during the OAU ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa in February 1982 abused his authority by making an irresponsible decision that is still threatening the continuation and unity of the OAU. Therefore, how can we envisage Al-Qadhdhafi's role and actions when he becomes the chairman of the OAU with all his well-known escapades of thought, interpretation, conduct and practices and with all his well-known ill intentions toward the OAU and most of its leaders?

For all the above reasons, and while contributing to the Libyan people's struggle to overthrow the Al-Qadhdhafi regime and establish a constitutional, democratic national substitute that will be very anxious to establish strong and constructive relations with all African peoples and countries for the sake of a future of more security, more justice and more prosperity for Africa and all mankind, the National Front for the Salvation of Libya appeals to the African leaders on behalf of the Libyan people to boycott the African summit conference to be held in Tripoli. It affirms to them that the genuine [word indistinct] responsible for the saftey of the OAU should call upon those leaders to boycott the conference and not vice-versa. We all should endeavor to ensure that history will not record that the African peoples and countries allowed or accepted their summit conference to be chaired or represented for even a day by a frivolous, terrorist, collusive ruler like Al-Qadhdhafi.

Finally, the front affirms for the African leaders that by boycotting the forthcoming Tripoli summit they will express solidarity with the Libyan people in their struggle to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi's rule, a solidarity which the Libyan people will acknowledge for them. It will also accelerate the hour of slavation: liberating and restoring Libya to the African continent's march with its true and genuine face.

[Signed] Muhammad Yusuf al-Muqrif, secretary general of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya

TUNISIA

ISLAMIC SUMMIT ON LEBANON TO BE CONVENED

LD051544 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] An informed source at the Foreign Ministry has said Tunisia has agreed to convene an Islamic summit conference to discuss the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, at the request of Yasir 'Arafat. According to the source, Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi is to lead Tunisia's delegation to the preliminary foreign ministers meeting. It is to be noted that Habib Chatti, general secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization, is currently holding contacts with member states to fix the date and venue of this summit.

In this context, Habib Chatti today met with the president of Tunisia.

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA HOLDS TALKS WITH HABIB CHATTI

LD051648 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this afternoon held talks with Habib Chatti, general secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization. Chatti, following the meeting, made a statement in which he said: The talks with the president revolved around the situation in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon. The president stressed the need for unitv of Arab-Islamic ranks in confronting the danger which threatens not only the PLO but also the entire region.

KENYA

MOI RETURNS HOME; KINSHASA SPEECH NOTED

EA051914 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Addressing thousands of wananchi [citizens] who thronged Jomo Kenyatta International Airport [to greet him on his return from Zaire], President Moi expressed his gratitude to Kenyans for maintaining peace during his absence. He reiterated his call to leaders and the youth of Kenya to be patriotic and ignore the enemies of this country who want to wreck every development which we have so far achieved.

He said that his visit to Burundi, Rwandi and Zaire was aimed at improving the relations between Kenya and the three countries.

Meanwhile, President Moi, who is the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, said in Kinshasa last night that the cause of African unity must transcend the petty and selfish interests of member states.

Noting that the existence of the OAU was threatened by the Western Saharan issue and controversy over the coming OAU summit in Tripoli, Libya, the president said everything must be done to preserve the continental body.

President Moi, who was on a 3-day state visit to Zaire which ended today, was speaking during a state banquet hosted in his honor at the Peoples Palace in Kinshasa by President Mobutu Sese Seko.

He said the OAU has done commendable work in efforts seeking solutions to the Namibian issue.

The president further stated that the OAU had sent a peace-keeping force in Chad and was looking for a settlement in Western Sahara.

Saying that Africa has resolved that it must have a greater voice in world affairs, President Moi said the global scene is beset by dangerous situations.

He particularly expressed concern over the Middle East situation which has been aggravated by the recent incursion of Israel in Lebanon. The president said all states in the region have a right to live in peace, but at the same time the Palestinians should be allowed to determine their own destiny.

Turning to the relations between Kenya and Zaire, President Moi said the friendly relations would continue to be strengthened further. He said that during the visit he had held fruitful talks with President Mobutu touching on bilateral, regional and international issues.

Earlier, in a welcoming speech, President Mobutu paid glowing tribute to President Moi for his able leadership of the OAU. He said President Moi's efforts to find solutions to African problems were well known, while he had also made it clear that peace and unity are the keys to progress.

And, in a joint communique issued this morning, President Moi and President Mobutu agreed to make efforts to ensure the survival of the OAU in strict observance of the charter and resolutions adopted at the highest level of the organization.

On the Kenya-Zaire relationship, the two leaders decided to conclude a general agreement of cooperation covering commercial agricultural and cultural fields. To that effect, President Moi and President Mobutu decided to create a joint commission charged with the promotion of cooperation between Kenya and Zaire. The first meeting of the commission will be held in October this year.

The communique also expressed support for the independence struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa and expressed concern over the Middle East situation. Presidents Moi and Mobutu called for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

SEYCHELLES

FOUR MERCENARIES RECEIVE DEATH SENTENCES

AB061311 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, July 6 (AFP) -- Death sentences were passed here today on four men for their part in the mercenary invasion of the Seychelles on November 25 last year.

Aubrey Brooks, 38, from Zimbabwe; Roger England, 27, also Zimbabwean; Bernard Carey, 39, a British citizen; and Jeremiah Puren, 57, from South Africa, had admitted helping in the attempt to overthrow the government.

Martin Dolinchek, 42, a South African who was yesterday found guilty by a jury, was today sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

SOMALIA

RADIO KULMIS ON REBEL VICTORIES OVER MILITIA

EA022200 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Units from the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] have launched a fierce attack on Mohamed Siad Barre's militia base in (Togdher) region. The martyrs of the 9th General Aynanshe Division attacked Mohamed Siad Barre's dispirited militia on the eve of 1 July, a day honoured and celebrated by all Somalis, wherever they may be.

The Radio Kulmis reporter at the battlefront reports that the martyrs of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS killed 100 militiamen and wounded many others. Our Radio Kulmis reporter, who is reporting direct from the combat areas, adds that the gallant forces of the DFSS captured one tank and burned another. The DFSS forces also destroyed several armored personnel carriers, military vehicles and other military equipment. They also captured large quantities of arms, including 700 AK rifles.

The martyrs of the 15th Division of the DFSS also launched a surprise attack on the 4th Brigade of the 21st Division of the militia forces stationed in the Ghel Gudut region. The battle between the DFSS and the militia continued the whole of yesterday with the DFSS forces winning.

The Radio Kulmis reporter says the militia, which was forced into the battle against its will, was smashed with a loss of lives, military hardware, vehicles and rations. In the fierce battle, which took place at Balamballe in the Ghel Gudut region, the militia lost 60 officers and men killed and many other wounded. The DFSS forces captured one troop carrier, 2,100 antitank mines, light weapons and large quantities of food and medicine.

At the same time, the Radio Kulmis reporter accompanying the 15th Gorod Division of the DFSS says our forces attacked a militia base near the town of (Abud Waq), where Mohamed Siad Barre's militia was routed from all its bases. The DFSS forces also liberated (Talahelay) area, near the town of (Abud Waq).

BURUNDI

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

AB052156 Paris AFP in French 1802 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Bujumbura, 5 Jul (AFP) -- Mr Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived on Tuesday [as received] afternoon in Bujumbura for a 2-day official visit to Burundi. Mr Ghali told the press that he came to deliver a personal message from President Mubarak to his Burundian counterpart, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

He stated that relations between the two countries are forged on solid, natural and political foundations. Asked by the press about Egypt's stand on the admission of the SDAR into the OAU, he stressed the need to preserve, first of all, the unity of the pan-African organization. Moreover, the Egyptian minister thought it was too early to make any pronouncements on the presence of his country at the upcoming OAU summit scheduled to take place in Tripoli in August.

CHAD

EDUCATION MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

GF061817 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jul (SUNA) -- Mouli Seid, Chadian minister of education, teaching, youth and sports, held a press conference at the meeting hall of [the Sudanese] Culture and Information Ministry today, during which he answered questions from reporters and representatives of information media organs.

During the conference, the minster affirmed the necessity to start a national reconciliation among all political trends in Chad in order to avert a repetition of ethnic, regional and [word indistinct] conflicts there. He explained that an interim council of state has been formed until the national reconciliation is achieved following the return of the Chadians living abroad. The Chadian minister strongly denied what has been published by some newspapers about the possibility of a breakthrough in the situation in Chad.

Regarding relations with France, the minister affirmed that the French Government is willing to cooperate with Chad and that this matter is gaining special importance.

Finally, the minister thanked the Sudanese information media organs for holding the conference and reaffirmed that any talk about a political solution regarding Chad is out of the question.

Further Details

NC070856 Paris AFP in English 0840 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, July 7 (AFP) -- All political and military factions in northern Chad have disbanded themselves and voiced support for the regime of Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN), the regime's education minister, Mouli Seid, told a press conference here yesterday.

Only the southern-based Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) faction of former Vice-President Abdel Kader Kamougue remained in opposition to Mr Abre (who captured the capital of Ndjamena a month ago and toppled the multi-factional government of Goukouni Oueddei), the minister said.

Mr Mouli, head of an official delegation which arrived here four days earlier with a message from Mr Habre to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, said that about 5,000 troops and 80 percent of the political [words indistinct] of ten other factions had joined the FAN.

He ruled out [words indistinct] with Colonel Kamougue, and said that only on Monday talks had been held between the two sides at Kelo, in southern Chad.

"We are doing our best to spare Chadian blood," Mr Mouli stressed, adding that the state council set up by Mr Habre was a temporary measure [passage indistinct].

The Chadian envoy also appealed to all Chadians abroad to return home and help rebuild the country, adding that the most immediate assistance the regime would require of friendly states and organisations would be to resettle refugees.

Mr Mouli expected these refugees to return "in huge numbers" from neighbouring countries, and he was confident that France, the former colonial power, would be one of the states providing aid.

In response to a question, Mr Mouli said, "One day [words indistinct] talks with the Libyans on the Chadian piece of land now seized by Libya," in an obvious reference to the mineral-rich Aozou strip in northern Chad which Libya has occupied for a number of years.

GABON

FRANCE'S COT ARRIVES; INTERVIEWED ON CHAD

AB062216 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpt] French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot arrived this morning on a 4-day official visit to Gabon. Jean-Pierre Cot was received on arrival by Martin Bongo, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, and a few hours after his arrival the French minister held talks with the Bagonese foreign minister. At the end of his audience, Jean-Pierre Cot answered questions from our colleague Jean-Louis (Mbenaze):

[Begin recording] [Cot] I had the honor of being received by Martin Bongo, the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, after my arrival in Libreville. This is not my first visit to Libreville, as you are aware; I had the opportunity of coming here on two occasions last year. But now I am paying an official visit at the invitation of President Omar Bongo in order to heighten and give prominence to the importance of relations between Gabon and France and all the interest given to these relations by us as partners. The minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and I of course reviewed bilateral cooperation at length, but I will also quickly add that my visit is aimed at resolving in a few days the issue of important relations between Gabon and France. We also observed that there is near identity of views between Gabon and France on the current burning African issues, namely, the Chadian, OAU and Nambian problems. We are therefore establishing a framework of strengthened cooperation and we wish to give it a new impetus. If by the end of these few days to be spent in your very beautiful country -- which I will have great pleasure in exploring -- we succeed in achieving this, then I think the visit will have been useful.

[Question] Thank you Goukouni, welcome Hissein Habre! What is the position of France? Has France already found some solution to help Chad surmount its problems?

[Answer] France does not have to interfere in the internal affairs of Chad; neither with Goukouni nor Hissein Habre -- this must be said once and for all. France wants the Chadian affairs to be settled by the Chadians themselves, with the help of African countries and the OAU. This has been the guiding principle, I should say the permanent basis of, French diplomacy for the past years. And I think Chad is now searching for the path of national reconciliation. I know France is ready to give Chad material and human support for the reestablishment of essential public services in Ndjamena. I also know France does not intend to intervene in the internal affairs of Chad. It forbids this and I believe these are assurances it has given to the Chadian authorities. [end recording]

BENIN

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES, HOLDS MEETINGS

AB070603 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] In a bid to strengthen the relations of cooperation and friendship between our country and the PRC, a Chinese delegation led by Comrade Liu Xiwen, vice minister of foreign trade, has arrived in the country. The delegation has already held talks with the ministers of commerce and foreign affairs and cooperation.

This morning, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the Chinese delegation held a working session with the management of Beninese enterprises interested in trade links with the PRC. The two sides took the opportunity to clearly pinpoint the many problems working against the development of trade between our two countries. Such problems include delay in delivery and disparity between the prices of goods from both countries. The two sides agreed to resolve these problems with a view to redynamizing the trade links between China and Benin. This will thus make it possible to promote the continued development of solidarity between our two countries in the supreme interest of our masses. Tomorrow the two delegations will sign a trade agreement.

GHANA

RAWLINGS URGES NATION TO FIGHT GREED

AB041400 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lt Jerry John Rawlings, has assured the nation that the PNDC and its organs as well as members of the People's Armed Forces will not allow selfishness and greed to continue in the society. The assurance was given in a speech delivered for him by the commander of the People's Army, Brigadier Quainoo, at a durbar [traditional ceremony] of chiefs and people of Mafe Sesekpe in the Volta region.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said the revolutionary activities Ghanaians see today are signs of regeneration, calling on all to help rebuild new political, economic and social structure and redirect our national purpose. He therefore called for the active support and cooperation of everybody. The PNDC chairman said the new nation Ghanaians are striving to build will be one in which hard work, sacrifice and sweat in the service of the nation will be duly recognized and rewarded. He stressed that the way the dishonest and the inefficient get to the top in Ghanaian society because of their connections at high places is inviting disaster upon the nation.

On the formation of People's Defense Committees [PDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings stressed that the overall aim is to ensure unity and each person becoming his brother's keeper. He emphasized that Ghana's problems today are that of sustenance, health and shelter and these are problems connected with the people. He called on leaders at all levels to change the direction of their various organizations and get them to move toward their vision if they are not to be caught with their pants down.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said displays of culture at such durbars show that within Ghana's traditional heritage and society are values and concepts which the peoples can use to build a viable and dynamic African society. He added that Ghanaians must be the sole determinants of their policies.

In a resolution presented to the army commander later, the people demanded that the revolution be given a clear program of action. They also demanded that agriculture should continue to be regarded as the bedrock of the economy and meaningful programs be drawn up and resources marshaled for production of food to feed the people.

They further called for the development of agro-based industries, adding that greater encouragement should be given to the PDC's as units of production and as a means by which the youth can be mobilized for national development.

MALI

GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLED; NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED

AB061615 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Effective 6 July 1982, the Government of the Republic of Mali is composed as follows:

President of government and minister of national defense	Gen Moussa Traore
Minister of state for equipment	Col Amadou Bab Diarra
Minister of energy and mines	Robert Tieble N'daw
Minister of transport and public works	Mamadou Haidara
Minister of state for economy and planning	Oumar Coulibaly
Minister of planning	Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani
Minister of finance	Drissa Keita
Minister of state societies and enterprises	Bandiougou Bidia Doukoure
Minister for rural development	Mady Diallo
Minister of agriculture	N'fagnanama Kone
Minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation	Alioune Blondin Beye
Minister of national education	Lt Col Sekou Ly
Minister of public health and social affairs	Dr Ngolo Traore
Minister of sports arts and culture	N'tji Idrissa Mariko
Minister of information and telecommunication	Mrs Gakou Fatou Niang
Minister of interior	Lt Col Abderhamane
Minister of labor and civil service	Modibo Keita
Minister of justice and keeper of the seals	Maj Issa Kongoiba

The new government comprises 18 members as against 15 in the preceding government formed by the reshuffle of 2 August 1980. There are seven new entrants: Col Amadou Bab Diarra; Mamadou Haidara; Oumar Coulibaly; Bandiougou Bidia Doukoure; Lt Col Abderhamane Maiga; Modibo Keta; and Maj Issa Kongoiba.

It should be noted that there are two ministers of state -- Lt Col Amadou Bab Diarra and Oumar Coulibaly. The entry of one of our colleagues of the national press, Bandiougou Bidia Doukoure, should also be noted.

NIGER

KOUNTCHE-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PARIS

AB061454 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, left Niamey this morning for Paris, France, on a private visit. The head of state is accompanied by Mr Mamane, minister of planning; Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Sani Bako, permanent under secretary in the office of the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state.

NIGERIA

LAGOS OIL, GAS WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE 5 JULY

AB051930 Lagos NAN in English 1716 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Lagos, Jul 5 (NAN) -- The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation [NNPC] branch of the petroleum and national gas senior staff association of Nigeria, began a strike in Lagos today to back up its demands for improved conditions of service.

At the Falomo headquarters of the NNPC, most senior staff did not work. The association's office on the first floor was also deserted when a NAN reporter called.

Speaking on the strike, the public affairs manager of the NNPC, Ogbuefi Alex Nwokedi, said that arrangements had been made to ensure a steady supply of gas to Nepas delta power station.

He said that NNPC's depots would be manned by a skeleton staff.

Ogbuefi Nwokedi said that the corporation's management had met eight of the 25 demands of the association.

He said that the corporation was not in a position to grant any salary increases which, he said, can only be effected by the government.

Among other demands, the association is asking for a harmonisation of its salaries with those paid by oil firms.

It also wants a revision of fringe benefits enjoyed by its members.

However, the national secretariat of the association urged its members in the NNPC not to embark on the strike.

A letter from the secretariat signed by the acting general secretary, Mr. Oyo Oyo, suggested the convening of a meeting of the branch to explain the background to the secretariat's decision.

The text of the letter, which was released by the personnel services manager of the NNPC, Mr. A. Adelosoye, reaffirmed its solidarity with the entire members of the NNPC branch in their just cause of all constitutional and amicable means to improve their conditions of service.

Mr. Adelosoye urged the senior staff to heed the advice of the national secretariat of the association.

He reminded them that the federal government had [words indistinct] contained in its demands to the industrial [words indistinct].

In Kaduna, the strike by the association did not hold at the Kaduna refinery.

A source close to the refinery told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that more than 80 percent of the workers reported for work in all sections of the refinery.

The sources said that those who did not report for duty were victims of the confused atmosphere caused by the association.

Efforts to contact the association leaders at the refinery for comment failed. NAN, however, learnt that the association's chairman and the secretary travelled to Lagos to confer with their national officers on the issue.

Workers Ordered Back

AB061152 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Striking workers of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation [NNPC] have been told to return to work immediately. The presidential task force on essential services gave the directive at the end of its meeting in Lagos yesterday. The task force examined the extent of the negotiations between the workers and management, and noted that agreement has been reached, at least on the points at stake. It expressed dismay that the workers of the corporation were among the highest paid in the public service and were unable to [words indistinct] of their demands in the light of the prevailing economic situation.

The task force said that in accordance with the provisions of the trade dispute act, the issue had been referred to the industrial arbitrations panel for adjudication.

Meanwhile, machinery has been set in motion to recruit qualified personnel to replace striking workers who may fail to comply with the directives of the task force. This will lead to forceful ejection of such workers from their official quarters to make room fro the new recruits. The task force has also assured the general public that steps had been taken to maintain a steady supply of fuel and petroleum products throughout the country.

NPP CHAIRMAN PRAISES SHAGARI OJUKWU PARDON

AB061135 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The national chairman of the Nigerian People's Party [NPP], Chief (Adeniyo) Ogunsanya, in Lagos yesterday described President Shehu Shagari's state pardon to Chief Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu as the most rewarding finality to the policy of rehabilitation started by Mr Yakubu Gowon following the Nigerian civil war.

Addressing a news conference, he said members of the NPP were happy and delighted that Chief Ojukwu was back home, but alleged that some prominent members of the National Party of Nigeria [NPN] in Imo and Anambra states have seen the matter as an opportunity for party gains. The NPP chairman said Chief Ojukwu was a very wise and principled man who had good education in the best institutions at all levels. He added that Chief Ojukwu might have forgiven the Ibo and other Eastern Region leaders who were sent out as Biafran ambassadors of [word indistinct] but who used that opportunity to make money for themselves.

NEW NIGERIAN: OJUKWU SHOULD NOT BE HERO

AB061156 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] In its editorial on Emeka Ojukwu, the NEW NIGERIAN cannot see any reason why the former leader of the defunct Biafra should be turned a national hero overnight. Also, the paper cannot understand why some political parties are at each other's throat to exploit the popularity of Ojukwu for political purposes. To the mind of the NEW NIGERIAN, Chief Emeka Ojukwu should be left alone to live a private life. The NEW NIGERIAN further warns that to exploit a past which is just forgetten for political power amounts to toying with the future of Nigeria.

ANGOLA

ANGOP REACTS TO U.S. STATEMENT ON NAMIBIA

AB061324 Luanda ANGOP in French 1125 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 6 Jul (ANGOP) -- The reaction of the U.S. administration to criticisms of it for its deliberate intention to link the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces in Angola and the solution to the Namibian problem was not long in coming.

In a statement issued in Washington last Wednesday -- the second within 3 days on that issue -- the U.S. State Department reaffirmed the blackmailing opinion that the success of the negotiations on Namibia's independence will depend partly on the possibility of achieving simultaneously the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg thought there was a logical and geographical link between the two issues; however, the withdrawal of the Cuban forces is not to the United States a primary condition for the solution of the Namibian problem. These two problems are currently treated as separate issues and through separate channels, the spokesman said.

According to international agencies, the U.S. State Department issued this statement in response to rumors that there was a modification in U.S. policy toward southern Africa.

But, in reality, Washington's eagerness follows the Namibian people's vanguard SWAPO's strong denunciation, firmly rejecting the insidious attempt by the West to establish a link between the Namibian problem and the withdrawl of the internationalist forces that have been in Angola since 1975 at the request of the legitimate and sovereign Angolan Government.

In fact, at the end of the high-level discussions between U.S. and racist South African officials early last week in New York -- discussions after which the first declarations were made on both issues -- Hidipo Hamutenya, SWAPO's secretary for information and propaganda, accused the United States and the contact group of giving false impressions of progress on the discussions on Namibia.

In an interview he granted to the New York TIMES, Hidipo Hamutenya said the five Western countries forming the contact group shamelessly engaged in what he described as a deliberate plan to present a false image of the situation and to conceal the real problems. He added that the renewed efforts seeking to link the withdrawal of the Cuban international forces from Angola with the arrangement for the independence of Namibia undermines the negotiations, which, as announced, were scheduled to resume today in New York.

If we are unable to surmount this question of linkage, Mr Hamutenya emphasized, I can't see how the negotiations can be successful.

Listening to its faithful ally, the Pretoria regime, and closing its ears to reality, Washington has come to the point of talking about an Angolan issues, which like the Namibian issue, must involve the so-called participation of the main parties in the negotiations, in which the United States will have to make a choice.

It would virtually mean designing a historic link....

The truth is that these persistent attitudes of the West bring nothing new to the African Continent -- nothing which could help to surmount the concrete problems that have been preoccupying the frontline countries, SWAPO and the African peoples.

And the way in which things are evolving on the diplomatic level is an indication of a new machination and of new obstacles seeking to delay the liberation of the martyred and illegally occupied Namibian territory.

DOS SANTOS SEES OFF SAO TOME PRESIDENT

AB031154 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The president of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Manuel Pinto da Costa, returned to his country yesterday after a brief stay in our country. He was seen off by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the republic, and members of the Central Committee and the government.

During his stay in Luanda, President Pinto da Costa visited the Petrangol refinery and the anthropology museum in Luanda.

LESOTHO

OFFICIAL CONDEMNS MURDER OF OPPOSITION LEADER

MB061247 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] A spokesman for the Lesotho Government has condemned the murder of the secretary general of the BCP, the Basotholand Congress Party, (Ntate Kwenya Machakela), as cowardly and against the best traditions of the peace-loving Basotho nation. The spokesman was commenting on the shooting of (Ntate Machakela) by an unidentified gunmen in the Leribe District yesterday afternoon. The Lesotho Government does not believe in the use of violence for solving public and political issues, the spokesman said. He added that violence can only lead to more violence, which will only get the nation into a vicious circle of vengeance. The spokesman said the Lesotho Government wishes to see dialogue and discussion used in solving public and political problems.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO PESSIMISTIC ABOUT TALKS ON INDEPENDENCE

AB060600 Paris AFP in English 0341 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, July 6 (AFP) -- The Namibian liberation movement SWAPO is pessimistic about the latest round of independence talks for the territory opening in New York today (Tuesday), its spokesman Hidipo Hamutenya said here in the Angolan capital Monday night. He was speaking after a Sunday meeting here with a top U.S. State Department official.

Mr Hamutenya said SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organisation) leader Sam Nujoma would not be going to New York, though SWAPO would send two delegates to the consultations with the Western contact group.

The contact group comprising the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada "has nothing new to propose and these talks are not serious," Mr Hamutenya maintained. "Namibia is not a hostage," he added. "We cannot continue to play about with the sufferings of the Namibian people."

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR COHESION AT OAU SUMMIT

AB061415 Luanda ANGOP in French 1135 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Algiers, 6 Jul (ANGOP) -- ANC president Oliver Tambo in Algiers on Monday appealed to all African heads of state to use the next OAU summit in Tripoli to demonstrate the OAU's cohesion and its ability to efficiently solve the problems that this continental organization faces.

Oliver Tambo, who made this statement on arrival in Algiers, stressed that his tour of many African countries will enable him to discuss with the leaders of the continent the pressing need to guarantee the complete success of the Tripoli summit, particularly on the problems facing Arab and African nations.

On the situation in southern Africa, the ANC president affirmed that the progress of the struggle in the region plunges South Africa into a dep political, economic and military crisis. This, he said, has created a situation that we (?patriots) should take advantage of before the enemy consolidates his positions.

He added that the ANC expects support from the OAU in all spheres.

During his press conference the South African leader stressed the need for African heads of state to once again give priority to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

Talking about the situation in Namibia in light of the New York meeting which will bring together the contact group, SWAPO and representatives of the frontline states, the South African nationalist leader called on African countries to put pressure on the five Western countries and denounce all moves aimed at making the negotiations fail.

In this regard, he appealed to African states to condemn the North American and South African maneuvers to link the solution to the Namibian problem, submitted to the international community since 1965, to the presence of Cuban internationalist forces in Angola, which is a sovereign and independent state.

The presence of Cuban troops in Angola has nothing to do with the issue of Namibian independence and Africa has to affirm it, Oliver Tambo added.

SEVEN DIE, THOUSANDS IDLED IN GOLD MINE STRIKES

MB061307 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] It was back to work today at the four strife-hit, Transvaal gold mines following a weekend of unrest. Rioting, which left seven dead and many injured, started on Thursday evening and is thought to be linked with new wage increases for black miners.

At the Gold Fields West Driefontein mine near Carltonville, thousands of miners at their hostels refused to go underground and subsequent rioting over two days resulted in four deaths. A Gold Fields spokesman, Mr J Moller, said all was quiet at the mine early today and production was under way despite more than 1,000 miners being bused back to the homelands yesterday.

"This represents about eight percent of our work force and we foresee no problems in replacing them because of the unemployment in the areas where we recruit our workers," he said.

Two deaths at West Driefontein resulted from internal squabbles -- one miner dying from a stab wound, the other from a beating, while the other two were from bullet wounds, one from shots fired by the SA police.

The three Gencor mines today were described as quiet by a company spokesman.

The three men died at the Grootvlei gold mine near Springs during rioting on Friday night. Police have detained 32 miners and 300 have resigned, the STAR's East Rand Bureau reports.

Several hundred workers are reported to have left for the homelands. Eleven miners were injured during the unrest.

Mr Kobus Smit, for Gencor, said all was now quiet at the Stillfontein mine where 224 miners were dismissed on Friday. At Buffelsfontein, where several shifts refused to go underground on Thursday night, shift work had returned to normal last night. Mr Smit said he was unable at this stage to confirm figures of how many miners were dismissed or had elected to leave their jobs.

Police sources also confirmed that the situation on the mines was quiet.